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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 23 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SENSATIONAL TURN IN MEERUT TRIAL.

Bapu Looking Cheerful And Keeping Fit.

"Bapu is looking extraordinarily cheerful and is keeping fit."

This was the statement made by Miraben who returned to Bombay from Yeravda Prison on Wednesday afternoon after having her first interview with Mahatmaji in jail.

Miraben was accompanied by Gandhiji's niece Miss Radha Maganlal Gandhi.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was allowed to be present during the interview.

80 CONVICTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

"Independence Day" Sentences.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

ix young Bengalis were arrested this morning in connection with the Stevens Murder, following searches throughout the City.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SENTENCES.

About eighty persons were sentenced to-day to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to sixteen months, in connection with Yesterday's celebrations in Calcutta and Howrah.

CORPORATION OFFICER RELEASED.

Mr. K. P. Chatterji, Education officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Urmila Devi, sister of the late Mr. C. R. Das and Miss Joyotirmoye Ganguly, who were arrested yesterday in connection with the Independence day celebrations, were releasd to-day.

CLOSURE OF CORPORATION PARKS.

At the Corporation this evening, Mr. B. N. Banerji raised a question regarding the action of the police in closing the City's parks and squares on January 26. The Mayor stopped him, saying that the matter was not urgent and might be brought in the shape of a formal motion.

Mr. Banerji held that it was a matter of honour. Mr. S. K. Roy Chowdhury remarked that it involved a great constitutional question. The Corporation should decide here and now whether they were a self-governing body or would continue to be so, or were to carry out the behests of the Government and Police. The Mayor replying said that in a matter of this kind, proper notice should be given, so that all concerned may think out the matter from all points of view and discuss it. The Mayor therefore ruled that the matter should be dropped for the day, after which Mr. Roy Chowdhury left the House.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Five volunteers were arrested in the City for declaring the 29th as Frontier Day. A partial hartal was observed in the city today owing to yesterday's arrests. —A. P.

Picketers Arrested In Lahore.

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

Foreign clothshops in Anarkali Bazar were again picketed today, when five volunteers were taken in custody. Foot and mounted police are on the scene and are not allowing crowds to gather.—A. P.

NIZAM TO SEE VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, accompanied by two sons arrived here on February 12. The Nizam may stay for ten days and will see the Viceroy.—A. P.

BIG HAUL OF CONGRESSMEN IN POONA.

"Maharatta" Editor, Young Non-Brahmin Leader, Mr. And Mrs. Harolikar Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA. Jan. 27.

A big public meeting was held in the Shanwar Wada Maidan yesterday where the national flag was saluted under the presidentship of Mrs. Harolikar. After the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Harolikar, prominent Congress workers of Poona, Mr. Keshav Rao Jedhe leader of the Young non-Brahmins, Mr. Kashinath buva Jadhao and Mr. Shivaram Kelkar were arrested.

"MAHRATTA" EDITOR AND VASUDEVRAO JOSHI ARRESTED.

Messrs. Vasudevrao Joshi of "Chitrashala" Press Mr. D. V. Divekar Editor "Mahratta" and vice president of the Poona Youth League, Dr. Palsule and Mr. Dandekar of the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha were also arrested at night.

Poona "Dictator" Gets 2 Years' Jail.

POONA, Jan. 27.

Sjts. Gondkar, third Cantonment Congress Dictator and Bakre have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively in connection with "Independence Day" procession and meeting.

Four persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment anda fine of Rs. 25 for issuing the Nawjawan Bulletin.—A. P.

9 WOMEN ROUNDED UP IN PANVEL.

Refuse To Disperse When Ordered By Police.

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Jan. 27.

Section 144 was promulgated at 4 p. m. yesterday. A meeting was held at Gandhi Maidan to celebrate "Independence Day" which was addressed by Mr. Pandhoba Dallaka who was after passing the resolution arrested. The meeting then formed itself into a procession when they were asked to disperse. But on refusal the following arrests were made: Miss Anibu Damle, Miss Sitabai Karne; Miss Baby Gupte; Miss Mathurabai Risbud; Miss Durgabai Rishud; Miss Namubai Joshi; Mrs. Umabai Karne; Mrs. Jankibai Nene and Mrs. Radhabai Joshi.

After these arrests and the dispersal of the people Messrs. Nanasahib Bedekar Advocate and Appasahib Vedak, pleader were arrested who were released on parole a few days ago. Nimkar, a boy of 13 was fined Rs. 50 and he being a minor this fine is to be paid by her mother or to undergo R. I for one month.

Guruji, a boy was arrested for selling bulletin and Sjt. Shiledar of Jasai was arrested for his entrance in Kolaba District. He was released on parole a few days ago and bar from entering Kolaba, (Panvel). Mr. Rambhai Mandlik is jailed for 1½ years and fined Rs. 700 in default to undergo R. I. for 5 months.

ALIBAG LEADERS JAILED.

ALIBAG, Jan. 26.

(From A Correspondent.)

Sjt. N. M. Mokul from Hashiware has been arrested under Ordinance II.

Syt. Fanshikar was sentenced to 9 months' R. I. under Cr. L. A. A. 17 (1) (2). Syt. Dandekar was arrested and sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 1½ months' more.

Syt. M. G. Kunte from Roha was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 1½ months more.

Syt. Sakharam B. Deshmukh Kulkarni and Bhave from Roha were sentenced to 6 months R. I. and a fine of 200 or in default 3 months' more under Cr. L. A. A. 17. (1) (2).

Syt. Upadhye of Vaishya Vidyashram Sasavane was sentenced to 9 months R. I. under Cr. 17 (1) and (2).

Syt. Dhamankar of the same Ashram has also been arrested.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 9TH "DICTATOR" JAILED.

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 27.

Sjt. Vishnupant Ganesh alias Mamasaheb Luktuke, 9th "Dictator" District Congress Committee was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for addressing a public meeting on the "Independence Day".

"Independence" Resolutions Copies Distributed To Police

TWO LADIES AND A JOURNALIST ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent).

KHANDWA, Jan. 27.

The Khandwa Youth League celebrated the "Independence Day" yesterday when one volunteer and the fourth "Dictator" Ghasiram were arrested. A huge procession was organised in the evening lead by Srimati Kasturbai.

In the night, a mass meeting was held under the Presidentship of Sm. Kasturbai, the 5th "Dictator" when the "Independent" resolution was read out. Ladies distributed printed copies of the resolution among the police officers.

Smts. Kasturibai Kamalabai and Shantadevi were arrested on the occasion but released afterwards. Mr. Sardikar, sub-Editor "Karmaveer" was called by the Magistrate and arrested to-day.

Smts. Kasturibai and Kamalabai were rearrested.

MR. JANORIKAR RELEASED OUT OL NASIK JAIL.

But Served With Notice.

(From a Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan. 27.

Mr. M. V. Janorkar, Pleader who was arrested on the 6th instant in the general round-up and was detained in the Nasik Central Prison has been released to-day and has been served with a notice not to take part in politics for a month.

ELLICHPUR MILL RIOT CASE.

Saprey Who Came For Defence Of Jayawant Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI. Jan. 27.

Mr. Saprey who came here in connection with the defence arrangement for Mr. Jayawant and other accused in Ellichpur Mill Riot case is arrested under Section 107.

18 COMMUNIST ACCUSED GIVE UP DEFENCE

Sequel To Govt. Refusal To Allow Foreign Witnesses.

PROTEST IN COURT.

"Futile To Present Only Half Of Our Case."

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Jan. 25.

A surprise was sprung to-day by the 18 Communist accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case, when they filed before the Court a statement in which they declared that they were giving up defence, as far as the defence witnesses were concerned, as a protest against the refusal by the Government and the Sessions Judge to allow facilities to the accused to enable them to produce the evidence of defence witnesses from foreign countries.

The statement, which was read out in the court by Dr. Adhikari, one of the accused, stressed the importance of the evidence of the foreign witnesses cited by the accused, and pointed out that the prosecution had brought 9 witnesses from England and 2 from French Territory their expenses being paid by the Government.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN WITNESSES.

The statement points out that the head of the alleged conspiracy according to the prosecution is the Communist International and allied organisations and goes on to say that the line of defence adopted by the signatories is not to dissociate themselves from those bodies and their programmes, but, on the other hand, to defend the policies of those organisations and to prove that they do not contravene the law. The signatories claimed in their statement that in the absence of foreign witnesses the judgment of the case would be in effect on 'exparte judgment.'

The statement further enumerated the various applications and petitions made by the defence to obtain facilities to place the evidence of these foreign witnesses before the court and stated that all these applications met with refusal at the hands of the Government and the Sessions Judge.

FUTILE TO CALL DEFENCE WITNESSES.

The signatories concluded the statement saying:—"We cannot but record our protest against a procedure and system of law which has worked so unfairly against the defence. We feel that a defence which is mutilated is worse than no defence at all. We are of the opinion that it is futile to present the court with our defence through half our defence witnesses and to be unable to present the other half, which we consider the more important. We consider it is useless to call or examine any defence witnesses unless the necessary facilities are given to all the defence witnesses we require and we are free to make the requisite arrangements for examining them."

STOP PRESS

CAWNPORE, Jan. 27.

Prominent merchants were arrested to-day for observing a hartal yesterday in connection with the Independence Day celebrations.

Forty-five arrests were made in villages yesterday in connection with the Independence Day.—A. P.

NO NEWS OF SUBMARINE M2.

LONDON. Jan. 27.

The Admiralty announce that no communication has hitherto been received from Submarine M2. Consequently, great anxiety is now left for the safety of those aboard. The Submarine has not yet been located.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON. Jan. 27.

Vienna.—Doctor Buresch's Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN R. T. C. COMMITTEE WORK.

American Appreciation Of Indian Merchants' Resolve.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

There is appreciation here of the decision of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for its rare courage and sanity in deciding not to participate in the R. T. C. Committee work.

American financiers are amazed at Indians selling gold which helps to protect the sterling exchange, but is not in the ultimate interest of their own country.

Indian Merchants And National Emergency

THAT DRAFT RESOLUTION AT LAST!

Growing Volume Of Resentment Against Government Policy.

A resolution drafted by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to be placed before the General Meeting of the mercantile community will be considered at a meeting of the epresentatives of those associations who have signed the requisition for convening such a meeting.

This meeting of representatives of the 30 Mercantile associations will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and a final decision is likely to be arrived at.

WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS.

It is understood that the resolution demands unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and others jailed under the Ordinances and condemns the present policy of the Government. It is generally held that the resolution as it is drafted would incur no displeasure of the Government and the merchants would be fully within their rights to give expression to their views on the present situation in the country.

It is also understood that instead of holding the meeting at Azad Maidan it will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall or some other public hall in the city.

A suggestion that the draft resolution should be forwarded to the Government to enable them to take any action they liked before the meeting was convened did not find support.

DISSATISFACTION OVER DILATORY TACTICS.

It is further understood that the dilatory tactics alleged to have been adopted by the President of the Chamber, has evoked adverse comment and some of the members are proposing to move a vote of no-confidence. It is also likely that a vote of no-confidence will be moved at the annual general meeting of the Chamber which come off on Saturday.

PROPOSAL TO DO NO BUSINESS.

It will be recalled that the Federated Chambers of Conference in their resolution of Saturday last called upon Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas not to participate in the work of the R.T.C. Committees. The volume of retrenchment against Government policy is, it appears, growing. A number of commercial associations in Bombay have also decided, as a mark of protest against Government's decision to promote the Conference work without the co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi, not to transact business conducted under the Associations from today for five days.

FUTURE OF GOLD STANDARD.

Move For Committee Of Enquiry.

HERTZOG'S MOTION IN S. AFRICAN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Cape Town.—At the re-opening of the Assembly, General Hertzog gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire whether the welfare of the country demanded the maintenance of the Gold Standard.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S BALANCE OF TRADE

How India Is Helping To Maintain It.

LONDON, January 27.

Speaking at a dinner given by Cordwainers Club, the High Commissioner for India, Sir B. N. Mitra, emphasised that the Empire had been built up on the basis of good-will and co-operation. It stood because that continued to be the watchword in relations between different parts of the Commonwealth. He hoped that nothing would be allowed to interfere with the bond of goodwill and co-operation. Pointing out that every fifth man in the Empire was an Indian, Sir Mitra urged that the spread of knowledge of India should be not only in the political sense but also in human sense. He stressed that 40 per cent. of the Indian imports were drawn from the United Kingdom, while Britain only took 25 per cent., of India's exports. He considered that India was doing her bit to help to maintain Britain's balance of trade and hoped that with the return of better times, it would be possible for India to assist in the improvement of the communication by air.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Premier To Lead British Delegation.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is officially announced that the British delegation to the Disarmament Conference will consist of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir John Simon, Mr. Thomas, Lord Hailsham, Lord Londonderry, and Sir Eyres-Monsell with Mrs. Corbett Ashby as substitute.

The Premier will attend the opening of the Parliament before his departure for Geneva.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA IN POLICE VAN.

Picketing Incident At Karachi.

WOMAN PICKET REFUSES TO SIT WITH CONSTABLE

KARACHI, Jan. 27.

Picketing was put to a new use this afternoon by large crowds who prevented policemen from sitting in the same lorry with the arrested women pickets. Srimati Nirmala H. Lalvani, the 13th "Dictator" who was arrested yesterday, released later and was served with a restraint notice, began to picket a few foreign cloth shops which were open, despite the decision to observe a ten days' hartal. Two more women and two women volunteers were also with her. As the shops responded to their persuasion to close, a police party came in a lorry, arrested the volunteers and asked them to enter the lorry. Nirmala objected to sitting with a constable. The crowds, including merchants supported her with vociferous cries, and, when the constables who got down to allow those arrested to get in were about to re-enter the van, several threw themselves between them and the van and remained in that position till the van was allowed by the sub-Inspector in charge to proceed without a policeman. One volunteer was arrested for selling an unauthorised bulletin.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE CROWDS.

Two Killed In Champaran

PATNA, Jan. 27.

The District Magistrate of Champaran reports that police were compelled to open fire on hostile crowds attemptings to occupy a pandal for holding an "Independence Day" meeting at Motinari as the lathi charges were ineffective and crowds surrounded the pandal and stoned the police. Two policemen were injured and many received minor injuries. Two of the rioters were killed and several wounded. Armed police patrolled the area last night.—A.P.

FIRING IN SIRSA

60 Arrests In Allahabad District.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Norab Banerji who was served with a notice, has been arrested.

A report received this morning shows that in connection with the Independence Day celebrations, a meeting was arranged at a village named Sirsa in Meja Tehsil about 25 miles from Allahabad. The police prevented the meeting from taking place, but some persons insisted on addressing the meeting, and the police made some arrests in this connection. A crowd of villagers followed the police party and became aggressive, pelting, it is alleged, stones and using lathis. The police thereupon are reported to have fired as a result of which, two or three persons were slightly injured.

Three arrested persons were rescued by the crowd. Of the police party, one constable was severely injured in the hand and another constable and Sub-inspector received slight injuries, besides some spectators who were also injured.

Reports have also been received of about 60 arrests in different parts of the district, in connection with the Independence Day celebrations.—A. P.

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WANTED—A GENTLEMAN living in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, to teach short hand and typing to a lady living there. Write terms for the complete course to Box No. 1360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A PARSEE or HINDU DYER for a local mill. Salary about Rs. 60/-. Apply to Box No. 1361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4308

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES Rupees 15/- monthly stationmaster classes, apply selection form remitting Rupee one SERVICE COMPULSORY SUPDT. Railway Station Master, TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, Delhi.
A R6564

Trade Announcement

THE NEW GINNING PRESSING AND MFG., CO., LTD., CHALISGAON.—The Sole Agency for selling on commission the Yarn and Cloth of our Shree Laxmi Narayan Mills, is to be offered. Those who are desirous of accepting the same should send in their applications with terms to the undersigned on or before the 5th February, 1932. NARAYAN BANKAT, Agents, Chalisgaon, The 25th January, 1932.
4290.

TIME IS MONEY!—Also here in India! Follow the numerous gentlemen, who become our representatives A Life Office really first class in every respect, offers you very liberal terms and every facility to become a part or whole time worker in our extremely promising business line! Apply for particulars to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited. (Incorporated in Germany). Largest Life Insurance Co., of European Continent. Head Office for INDIA:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, DELHI.
4285B

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RADHA NIVAS, Second Floor, Chowpatty Market, facing Hill Fine large accommodation. Reasonable rent. Apply KASHINATH NARAYAN, Asian Building, Ballard Estates, 'Phone 21095.
C R 6609

TO LET—Beautiful one-storied bungalow, "JOYOUS HALL" with 2 Garages at 42, Lamington Road, for Rs. 325/- monthly. Please apply Mrs. COLIANYWALLA, Engineer Building, Princess Street.
4239

Property For Sale

FOR SALE or LEASE IMMEDIATELY—A GOING CONCERN, LAKE VIEW HOTEL, LONAVLA, fully furnished with electric fittings. Apply JEENA & CO., Esplanade Road.
N 4305

Property Wanted

WANTS TO PURCHASE a small PLOT OF LAND, with scattered trees, preferably with a small cottage, in the suburbs of Bombay. Communicate with, S. E. BENGER, Gamadia House, Morland Road, BYCULLA.
N R 6608

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WANTED—A HEALTHY BRIDE for a Bania Vaishnav Bachelor of 30 years, employed in a Government Office. Monthly income Rs. 200/-. Estates in upcountry and other properties. Apply to Box No. 1353, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R6521

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FORM and SUCCESS in MATRICULATION as well as CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS of 1932. Guaranteed and Registered in Government Office. Fees charged on success. Apply personally PRINCIPAL, BARONS ENGLISH SCHOOL, Muljijetha House, Princess Street, Bombay.
E R6577

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—Piano Card Cutting Machine (Secondhand) cutting 8 to 16 rows. Apply GAJANAN MILLS, Sangli.
N 4306

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting statements of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation. The Liquidators' Books of Account are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1932.

DEVIDAS J. DESAI,
MANEKLAL UJAMSHI,
Joint Liquidators.
4303

NOTICE

THE GRAND BUNDELKHAND EXHIBITION, Jhansi, commences on 11/2/32 to 26/2/32. Shops, Size 10' x 10', rent Rs. 10/- excluding light charges. Every kind of Show and recreation on grand scale. Enquiries from Honorary Secretary, Bundelkhand Exhibition, Jhansi
4296.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S
41st Exhibition of Pictures
TOWN HALL.

Open daily up to 7th February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission by tickets available at the door.
4259

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Tenders for the supply of
(1) About 1200 tons of asphalt for surface dressing and penetration work, and
(2) About 250 tons of Cold Bitumen Emulsion, will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th January, 1932.
4310

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT (VII of 1913)
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSOCIATED ELECTRIC COMPANIES (INDIA) LTD.
VERNON WINDSOR & ORS. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on this 27th day of January, 1932, presented by Vernon Windsor and others the shareholders and contributories of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon.ble the Judge, hearing Company matters on the 22nd day of February, 1932, at 11-15 a. m. (S. T.); and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for the purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges of the same.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1932.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
4309

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of property and credits of HOOSENALLI NANJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SUBJEALLI HOOSEINALLY, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 19th day of January, 1932.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. KHOTENIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4307

Public Notices.

NOTICE

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, the sole proprietor of the Velanker Hindu Hotel at Girgaum and the Velankar Hindu Refreshment House at Meadows Street has cancelled the General Power of Attorney, dated the 15th day of February, 1929, given by him to Mr. Dinker Shrinivas Barve (who (latter) has now no connection with either of these hotels and has no authority to enter into any transaction whatsoever in the name of the said Hotels or either of them or in the name of the undersigned.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1932.

SHRINIWAS SAKHARAM BARVE.
4302

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JUMA SHERIFF has contracted to sell to our client MIA NAZIR AHMED MIA MAHOMED UMER, the Property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share right, title, claim, or interest to in upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Hamam Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Financial Position Is Absolutely Sound, Assures Commissioner.

BUT MR. CHANDAVARKAR WARNS HOUSE OF INCREASING LIABILITIES.

A letter from the Reforms Officer was the subject of discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday when at the fag end of the day the Municipal Commissioner asked for urgency to consider the matter.

The Reforms Officer in his letter wanted to know the views of the Corporation before the 1st February regarding franchise to be placed before the Franchise Committee.

NON-COMMITTAL REPLY.

As there were hardly 25 members in the Corporation at the time out of 108 Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the motion, which was moved by Mr. Meyer Nissim, to send the matter before the Law and Procedure Committee for a reply. Mr. Jamnadas said the House had first to consider whether to co-operate with the Franchise Committee or not.

The resolution was then modified to send a non-committal reply that the Corporation were unable to send a reply by the 1st of February.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Further discussion on the Municipal budget for 1932-33 was continued on Tuesday evening.

"AXING" OF STAFF'S SALARY.

Dr. S. P. Mehta expressing satisfaction at the budget, opposed the proposed cut in the salaries of the staff.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar regretted the cut of Rs. 3 lacs made in the Schools Committee's budget and said, if the Corporation wished to cut down the activities of the Schools' Committee, they might issue a mandate to that effect.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

The Municipal Commissioner assured the House that the financial position of the Corporation was absolutely sound and nobody need be alarmed about it.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Commissioner then spoke of primary education in the city and demonstrated how the number of teachers and the pupils were over-estimated by the Schools Committee. In 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 the Schools Committee's budgets were cut down by Rs. 156,000/- Rs. 1,18,000/- and Rs. 1,29,000/- respectively and yet the actual expenditure fell short of the budgetted amount by Rs. 2,27,000/-, Rs. 2,74'000/- and Rs. 1,25,000/- respectively. If past experience was any criterion, he had no doubt that the Schools Committee would show a substantial saving at the end of the year.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR ON INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar criticising the budget in the course of his speech said:—

"While it is true, that our finances are in a sound position, it is very difficult to say that they will remain so in the future. I am neither an optimist nor a pessimist. While I believe in the inherent strength of our financial position, I cannot ignore that we might find ourselves in deep waters unless we make up our mind not to increase our liabilities over which we have control without making sure of the sources from which the additional income is to be obtained for meeting such liabilities."

MR. MORARJI ON GOVT.'S POLICY.

Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji associating himself with the introduction of the budget said out of Rs. 3.29 crores of income, Rs. 134 lacs went towards interest of debts and sinking fund, Rs. 1.55 lacs towards salaries. Very little was therefore left for the progress of the nation building departments.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

REVIVAL OF PAINTING IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

the vivid life of the figures, are very marked. Certain pictures are notable as examples of the liberties that the Hindu artist has always felt free to take with the supposed normal record of the eye. The perspective of the picture is inside-out, so to speak. The figures in the foreground are painted on the smallest scale, those in the background on the largest scale. The inversion has a purpose, the giving of visual gradations of emphasis to the psychological constituents of the picture, the most important figure being the largest.

A century and a half of aesthetical degeneration followed the break-up of the Mughal Empire in India. The influence of the Muslim genius, from the middle of the sixteenth century to the early eighteenth, had, as far as Indian painting was concerned been all to the good. The exquisite delicacy of line and colour in Persian painting, which the Mughals brought with them, was welcomed by its Hindu affinities; and the transplanted Muslim genius, finding congenial soil in its new habitat, blossomed into an indigenous Indian art. Later influences from beyond Asia brought no true affinities intellectual, temperamental or technical, and their efforts to deflect the art of India from its own path of evolution have failed.

QUALITIES OF INDIAN PAINTING.

The technical qualities of the Indian paintings are very striking. The conquest of exquisite beauty is made through a craftsmanship, which is equally admirable in its choice and juxtaposition of colours, its apparently naïve but subtly expert composition, its lyrical line, its particularity of detail which yet does not disturb the general effect, its ceremonial postures and gestures which invest it with some inner liturgical reality, its delight in folded draperies, its fineness of texture; these being but the externals of an art which seeks through emotional purity, intellectual significance and spiritual dedication to fulfil the age-long ideal of Indian art, —the providing of objects which will aid the individual the better to fill his duty in life and to achieve the liberation of the powers of his higher nature from the tyrannies of the lower.—("Cultural World.")

RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCIDENT AT KOSSINO

Station Master Driver And 5 Others Sentenced

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 26.

Moscow.—The trial of the railway officials, responsible for the accident at Kossino, has revealed astounding infringements of the working code, such as passing over the signals and failure to see the line clear.

The station-master and driver have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and five others to the terms of imprisonment ranging from seven years to one year.

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Will Cinema Oust Theatre?

SALVATION OF FILMS LIES IN ENLISTING POETS

(By A Monkhouse)

Dr. Reinhardt, the famous producer of plays, was in Manchester lately, and he was asked whether he thought there was any real rivalry between the Cinema and the Theatre; whether the Cinema would eventually swallow up the Theatre. He was reassuring; he believed that the personal element in the Theatre, the contact of actor and audience, would continue to give it an advantage, which it would not easily lose. He did not make any illuminating comment on the future of dramatic literature. Possibly, this is not quite in his line, but he did suggest that if the films were to work out their salvation they must enlist the poets. Perhaps, they need not be talking poets; giving a wide interpretation to poetry, we must have the poets in any art that aspires to be fine. "It would certainly be better to have poetical films than bad commercial plays." The rivalry that should disturb is not between different forms of art, but between good and bad.

PLAYS VS. THE ACTOR.

Literature is on the side of the Stage rather than on that of the Films. But, are we to understand that it is not dramatic literature, but the personality of the actor that will save the Stage-play? This would take us back to the star-actor period, when there was nothing between Shakespeare and rubbish. I recall the time when we used to go to see Irving or Barry Sullivan. The play? Did that matter? Sullivan played Hamlet one night and the Gamester the next (I don't know who wrote "The Gamester"); Irving might be Macbeth or the Corsican Brothers. There was an awakening and the play was discovered. One telescopes things a little in remembrance, but those were great days when Shaw, Galsworthy, Hankin, Granville-Barker were in the front of the dramatic revival. It seems to me that we don't have such days now. The clever young men with the West-End successes are not the equal of their predecessors. Can it be that the ground has been covered, the subjects exhausted? To a languishing art the doctors prescribe fantasy, and various amusing things are done on the stage while the author waits humbly in the corner. The modern novel is still fresh and strong; the modern play, we are told, requires a tonic. Of course, fantasy has invaded the novel too, and that is well; there is room for all.

WHY IS CINEMA MORE POPULAR.

It is difficult to conceive an austere, self-contained art, carried on by a few enthusiasts, in which there is no truckling to the lower kinds of popular demand. Otherwise those who care for the theatre at its best might be prepared to hand over popular drama to the movies or talkies, while the tradition of dramatic literature is carried on by the fit and few. But, it cannot be; if you have an art at all there must be lower slopes to it. To get a little good theatre at the top, you are bound to have a good deal of indifferent or bad lower down. I suppose that bad theatre is suffering a good deal now, and that good suffers with it. The reason of this is, I think, not that most people prefer the cinema entertainment, but that it is so much the cheaper and easier. Dramatic literature is in danger because it costs so much. An evening at the theatre is quite an undertaking, but you "drop in" to the pictures and you can see all that is to be seen for a trifling sum. Actors have to be paid; ghosts will perform for next to nothing. Very few of our young people have any enthusiasm for the drama, and if they do go to the theatre the second-rate does as well for them as anything else. Especially, if it is the smart second-rate. The spiritual immersed in the dreary masterpiece has no attraction for the advocate of Vogue.

DEARTH OF DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

Of course, there is a great deal of good work done nowadays, and I suppose that since the Elizabethans dramatic literature has always had a hard struggle. We may be saved by repertory theatres and amateurs, though these seem all to be confronted with the difficult problem of finding unhackneyed plays that are worth doing. Sometimes the efforts to give interesting novelties are truly heroic; didn't I read the other day that a famous producing company proposed to do "Titus Andronicus"? Yet I am not sure, that heroic is the word I should use here. "Titus Andronicus" is a foul and bestial play, and I should like to believe that Shakespeare had nothing to do with it. Even in this something beautiful may be found; I think it was Swinburne who quoted

In the dust I write
My heart's deep langour and my soul's sad tears.

But I can't see that there is any advantage to drama or anything else in acting such a play as this. One sympathises with that mighty effort which Sir Frank Benson made when he reeled off the three parts of "Henry VI." on successive nights; that stupendous feat gave a grand chance to the collector of Shakespeare performances and those of us who witnessed it felt that we were in the forefront of something: art or civilisation or human effort generally. But one would draw the line at "Titus Andronicus."

CINEMA MAY WIN OVER POETS.

Rather pathetically, we used to revive "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon" or one of Tennyson's plays to propitiate the spirit of the literary drama. Irving made a part out of "Becket," if hardly a play, and it was assumed that there must be virtue in blank verse. The poets did not conform to the conditions of the theatre, and though we cannot get on without the poets they will not help us much until they do that. Perhaps they are going to be snapped up by the cinemas, as Dr. Reinhardt suggests they should be, and it would be a curious reversal if the films developed as a poetical art while the theatre became again little more than an exploiter of personality. The poet, the man of letters, has the world before him where to choose; certainly there are a few conditions or qualifications to distract his choice.—"Manchester Guardian."

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THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Film Footage

Economy.

The time limit which western film producers have to observe has introduced not only a wholesome restriction and economy of film footage, it has given scope to the legitimate claim of the "shorts" as well. The possibilities of the "shorts" have only begun to be explored. There are however, signs that the "shorts" will soon become an indispensable feature of every cinema theatre.

Enterprising Exhibitor.

The enterprising exhibitor can always secure his audience by employing with intelligent discrimination the "shorts," as entertaining preliminaries. The short film on gardening shown, last week, for example, at the Pathe Cinema, was, decidedly a very healthy precedent.

HOLLYWOOD MIRACLES

What It Costs To Secure Atmospheric Realism

There are more things in film production than is dreamt of by the outsider.

That, of course, is a truism, but it recurred when, Mr. Frank Capra, the Italian-American who has been doing clever and resourceful work in Hollywood for some years past, told me of the painstaking efforts to secure atmospheric realism in the Arctic scenes of "Dirigible."

They made their snow and ice in Hollywood, but the discomforts of actors covered with synthetic snow and perspiring in their furs are not what I have in mind.

In frosty weather, as you know the exhalation of breath from the mouth becomes visible.

How to reproduce this in the picture and thus give these scenes the authentic touch was the question.

At first it was thought the scenes might be "shot" in an ice-house, but there were troubles with the lighting installation.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CARBON DIOXIDE.

Then an inspired member of the staff discovered solid carbon dioxide. This gave off the required vapour, but had the disadvantage, if you held it merely in your hand, of freezing rapidly and then burning.

How to retain it in the mouth was the difficulty. They tried enclosing little lumps in wire cages and placing them at the last possible moment in the roofs of the actors' mouths.

Some members of the company, including Ralph Graves, volunteered for the experiment, and that is why in certain parts of these scenes you will see the frozen breath coming from mouths of the characters.

But it was much too risky a business to persist in. Roscoe Kearns suffered severe injury to his jaw, and the veteran Hobart Bosworth, not to be outdone by his juniors, lost a tooth.

Ultimately the director decided to strive no more for this dangerous kind of realism. "If people don't like to see surroundings without seeing the actors breathe," said Mr. Capra, "they'll have to put up with it."

Now you may understand something of the price paid for such "visible exhalations" as appear in this remarkably fine picture.—"New Chronicle."

MORE ACTION IN FILM

Exhuming The Silents

The three big film companies of America, United Artists, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Paramount, are serious considering reviving silents.

A few weeks ago the head of United Artists, Joe Schenck, predicted the comeback of silent pictures. Schenck's predictions were pooh-poohed by other producers.

Now news reaches Hollywood that Charlie Chaplin has made more money over "City Lights" than any of its predecessors. And Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is doing very good business with "Ben Hur" which has been revived with sound effects.

Paramount is only waiting to see the drawing power of the synchronised version of "Big Parade," now showing in its New York Kinemas, before finally deciding on reviving "The Covered Wagon" and "Beau Geste."

It seems to be an answer to the insistent public demand for more action in films.—"Picture Goer."

HE REMAINS RETICENT

Ramon Novarro, The Producer

Ramon Novarro is one of the most likeable actors I know. The very fact that he has worked for the same company, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, for ten years is proof of his tact and likeableness.

Ramon told me the other day what a difficult time he had had while making "Mata Hari" with Greta Garbo.

"It's very difficult for me to speak English without a slight accent. In "Mata Hari" I had not only to loose my Mexican accent, but acquire a Russian one and steer clear of imitating Miss Garbo's Swedish accent." But Ramon was much too reticent to tell the most complimentary piece of news about himself. Metro has rewarded his ten years' work with them by making him producer of his own films. So look out for the credit titles on his future pictures. "A Ramon Novarro Production."—"Picturegoer"

THE SCREEN STARS DESCRIBE.

The Laugh Of Their Life.

(By Sidney Falkenberg.)

Who has not had some unforgettable and funny incident in his life, an incident that stands out more vividly than all others? Film players are no exceptions. They, too, have had "laughs of their lives." Lawrence Tibbett remembers his distinctly:

"When studios first began to broadcast opera singers to listeners over the wireless, we had to learn to keep down volume, for the voice blasts quite easily in a close room. There was one tenor up there—I won't mention his name—who practised quite some time before his voice was right. Finally, he stepped up to sing—and suddenly let loose a mighty blast that all but shattered the microphone.

"We told you to sing softly," remonstrated the programme director.

"Yes, but I received a cablegram from friends in Italy, who were going to listen in, and I wanted to be sure and sing loud enough to reach them," he replied.

Lewis Stone's best laugh was the result of a practical joke. He relates:

"One of the boys at the studio thought he'd play a joke by getting out, as a Christmas card, a clipping announcing that he had committed suicide, because he couldn't think of an original Christmas card. I met him several days afterwards, and stamped on his toes as hard as I could. He jumped and screamed.

"'Why,' I said, 'You can't feel that—you're dead!'"

Robert Montgomery had his best laugh at the expense of his brother and himself. Robert relates:

"When my brother and I were very young, our family suddenly found itself badly in need of money. We held a conference and decided to do labourers' work on the railroad.

"We dressed as we thought labourers should dress, carried lunch-baskets, and went to the nearest gang-foreman. He took one good look at us and burst out laughing. Then he led us to a mirror. There we saw a couple of youngsters with loud red bandanas around their necks, rough felt hats and funny shoes. apparently we had been a bit too enthusiastic in dressing the part!

"We saw the Joke, and after the titters had died down, we went to the nearest shop and exchanged our comic opera outfits for two pairs of overalls."

MARIE DRESSLER.

Marie Dressler's heartiest laugh was at the expense of George Hill, the director. She says:

"George Hill and I were peacefully walking across the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot one morning when a barking dog suddenly descended upon George and grabbed his leg.

"The dog hung there until a small freckle—faced boy, with a leash in his hand, whistled. Then the tornado departed, bearing in his mouth a large piece of George's brand new suit.

"'What's the meaning of this,' George demanded.

"'You advertised for a dog to take a bite out of a man's trousers,' answered the boy, leading his now peaceful canine toward us, 'and I was just showing you how well he works.'

"The dog got the job."

Nils Asther relates his funniest experience:

"I was in America but a few weeks and was invited to a party. There were many beautiful women there and one, a little blonde attracted me very much.

"Naturally I paid a great deal of attention to her since she was very friendly, and I didn't know anyone else in the place other than the host.

"Towards the end of the evening I noticed people smiling at me as I passed by them with my little blonde companion. Then my host pulled me aside. He said:

"'I suppose you don't know who the little lady is. That is Fanny Ward, she's sixty years old!'"

Lew Cody's best laugh occurred in the days when he was a member of a variety troupe. Cody relates:

"Five members of a variety troupe, including myself, had played a very bad season and wanted to get back to New York, but we didn't have enough fare money for all of us.

THE GOAT.

"We pooled the cash and found that we had sufficient for four tickets, but we couldn't leave the other fellow stranded, so we thought out a scheme. We would buy four tickets, and just before the inspector came by we would put one of the men between the seats, throw a blanket over him, and start playing cards on his back. We drew lots to see who would be the goat, and it fell to a little chap who was easily embarrassed.

"We planned to leave the next morning. That night, however, I received a cheque from a man who had owed me money for several years, so without telling Horace—the goat—we bought a fifth ticket.

"We boarded the train, and poor Horace knelt between the seats. We threw a blanket across him and dealt a bridge hand. Horace was nervous and excited, and kept asking us in a whisper if we thought it would be all right. At last the conductor arrived. I handed him five tickets. He looked at us and said: 'But where is the fifth person?'

"I pulled up the blanket, revealing a cowering and trembling Horace. I said: 'Here he is, but he prefers to ride this way!'"

VAN DYKE.

W. S. Van Dyke's most amusing experience occurred on his return from one of his numerous jaunts. He says:

"After I returned from Tahiti and the making of THE PAGAN, I was invited to speak before a ladies' club. Fortified with a few brabers, for courage, I told them about the wild doings on the islands, elaborating to suit my own fancy. Instead of shocking them, the ladies applauded and called for more.

"After my return from Africa, where we made TRADER HORN, I received a telephone call.

"'Mr. Van Dyke, will you please say, (giggle) are you (giggle) to give us another talk, similar to a queer question to ask but (giggle) the one you made about Tahiti?' (giggle) well—are you as wild as you asked the soft, feminine voice of used to be' from a and 'Oh, I hope so!'"

the club's president, 'And by the

To a LADY

who is afraid to smile

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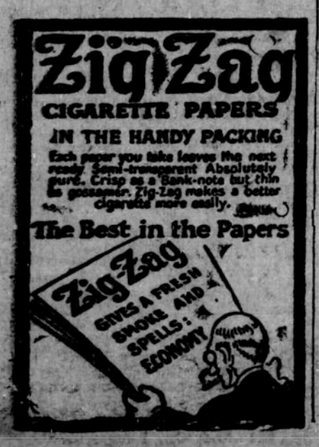

SWADESHI ELECTRIC CLOCK FOR BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Resolution On Sir K. Premchand's Offer To Come Before Saturday's Senate Meeting.

The following are some of the resolutions which will be moved before the annual meeting of the Senate to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday next.

DR. MOOS' RESOLUTION.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos will move: "That the offer of Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt., and his brother Maneklal Premchand to present an electric Clock to the University to take the place of the present mechanical Clock in the Rajabai Tower be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the Syndicate be requested to make necessary arrangements in the matter in accordance with the donors' desire."

MR. NATARAJAN'S AMENDMENT

Mr. K. Natarajan has notified some amendments to the above resolution and his amended resolution reads:—

"That Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt., and his brother Mr. Manekal Premchand be thanked for their offer to present an electric clock to the University to take the place of the present Mechanical Clock in the Rajabai Tower; that their attention be invited to the Syndicate's resolution, dated the 27th November, 1931 to entrust the work to Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Co., Bombay; that they be requested to modify the terms of their offer in accordance therewith; and that, in the alternative, the Syndicate have the work carried out, according to its resolution of the 27th November 1931 at the expense of the University and by the agency of the Swadeshi Clock Manufacturing Co., Bombay."

HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS?

Mrs. Sharada Mehta will move the following proposals:—

"That a hostel for at least 100 University women students, excepting those in the Medical Colleges, be established by the University in the city of Bombay, in the first instance for 5 years directly under the management and control of the University; and that the necessary financial provision be made in the University Budget for 1932-33 for the purpose."

"CONTRACT NOT MUTUAL AND VOID."

Corporation v. Secretary Of State.

The Advocate General continued his arguments in support of his contention that there was no contract between the Government and the Corporation, at the resumed hearing, on Friday before Mr. Justice Mirza of the Bombay High Court, of the suit in which the Bombay Municipality claim Rs. 12,05,127 from the Secretary of State for India-in-Council the amount being one-half share of the Bombay Government in the execution of the scheme framed by the schools committee for the expansion of primary education in the city of Bombay.

ONLY A SUBVENTION

Counsel for the defendant argued that no contract was valid, which was not made on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State for India.

"CONTRACT VOID".

Proceeding Counsel argued that if there was any contract, there ought to have been some consideration for the state. As there was no such consideration, the contract being not mutual, was void.

NO SUIT AGAINST CROWN.

Continuing Sir Jamshedji Kanga said that whenever contracts were made between municipalities and the secretary of State for India, they were on prescribed form. A copy was produced and shown to the Court as being one of such contracts. According to law the Crown could not be sued, therefore, the Crown had invested the Secretary of State for India with all such powers to make contracts as were possessed formerly by the East India Company.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

DUMRAON ESTATE SUIT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

A case involving the estate of the present Maharaja of Dumraon, worth about five crores concluded to-day after six years hearing, when Mr. Justice Lort-Williams dismissed the suit instituted in 1926 by Maharaj Kumar Sreenivash Singh against Maharaja Sir Kesava Prasad Singh. The Plaintiff was the claimant to the Dumraon Raj on grounds of adoption, but in the protracted case no proof of such adoption was produced.

In dismissing the suit with costs, the Judge commenting on the general conduct of the case described it as being mainly to harass the defendant. The first suit was instituted in 1903 and after several hearings a compromise was affected in 1911, whereby the plaintiff received ten lakhs of rupees and give up all claim to the Raj. So the present incumbent took possession in 1911. When the Plaintiff came of age, he instituted a fresh suit for setting aside the compromise decree, but since March 1930 no further step was taken. It also transpired that plaintiffs costs had already exceeded two lakhs of rupees while the defendant had spent a lakh by way of legal expenses. The Judge, therefore, in delivering judgment, said "This is not a suit which should be allowed to continue."—A. P.

Telegraph Lines Cut.

CUTTACK, Jan. 26.

Telegraph lines and control wires between Cuttack and Barang stations were found cut last night and the Puri Express reached Cuttack two hours late. Malicious interference with the system is suspected.—A. P.

LAVAL MACDONALD MEETING

To Be Held In Paris?

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE IN JUNE?

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan.

Paris.—Diplomatic preparation for the Laval MacDonald meeting is continuing apace. There are indications that the meeting will be held in Paris, perhaps at an early date. An important conference was held at the Quai D'orsay this morning between M. Laval and Mr. Flandin, Minister of Finance and the British Ambassador, to whom the French point of view on procedure to be followed "vis-avis" Germany regarding reparations was explained in detail, and according to the "Temps," a suggestion was made that the Reparations Conference should be held in June. The French formula for the arrangement on Reparations and debts has now been submitted to the British Government which also has its formula. The problem is to amalgamate or reconcile the two.

ALL-INDIA MAHARASHTRA AMBULANCE CORPS.

Two Representatives Interview Police Commissioner.

The Captain of the All-India Maharashtrian Ambulance corps, writes:—

In the local papers there was an announcement, regarding the interview different Ambulance Corps had with the Commissioner of Police. Unfortunately the person who was responsible to mention different Ambulances Corps of Bombay has by mistake omitted the name of the All-India Maharashtra Ambulance Corps.

This Corps has been carrying on the work since the inception of last the Civil Disobedience movement and has worked regularly in co-operation with the Congress Free Hospital and holds a certificate from the "Congress Free Hospital" to that effect.

Two representatives of the All-India Maharashtra Ambulance Corps had an interview with the Commissioner of Police on 25th instant. The Commissioner was good enough to give a patient hearing.

The points argued:—

(1) The notification regarding Ambulances appearing in "Free Press Journal" on Sunday's Edition were not yet confirmed by the Commissioner of Police and is still under consideration.

(2) The Commissioner asked whether "Congress Free Hospital" had their own Ambulance Corps, the answer given by the representatives was that they had no independent Ambulance Corps, but the All-India Maharashtra Ambulance Corps were all along working for them and are still working and using the Hospital Ambulance Car for which they hold a certificate from the "Congress Free Hospital", which was produced by the representatives for Commissioner's perusal.

(3) The Commissioner asked whether our Corps would undergo a test, for which the representatives agreed. After passing the test he will register our All-India Maharastra Ambulance Corps in his office and further do the same with all the other Bombay Ambulances Corps.

Public Reception To Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

The General Secretary Depressed Classes Institute writes:—

The Depressed Classes will offer a public reception to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who is returning to India on Friday the 29th inst. by

BANK "FRAUD" CASE.

Trial Commences In Bombay Criminal Sessions

The trial of what is known as Bank Fraud Case in which several bank clerks are charged with cheating the Bank of India Ltd., Bombay to the tune of Rs. 13,000 in the month of October last, commenced on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Wadia and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

In this case (1) Ramarao Mangesh Burde, of the Eastern Bank. (2) Venugopal Raghavendra Thagarshi of the Bank of India, (3) Vithal Naguppa Kadbet of the Bank of Taiwan, (4) Shrinivas Vinayak Raut and (5) Gopal Sakharam Bhuri are charged with criminal conspiracy, forgery of a valuable security, forgery for the purpose of cheating, using as genuine a forged document, cheating and abetment thereof.

CLERK TURNS APPROVER

Dattatraya Annaya Bigur, another bank clerk, who agreed with the other accused to be, on cause to be done illegal acts, has turned an approver.

Mr. P. A. Mahale appeared for the first accused, Mr. Y. B. Rege for the second, Mr. M. M. Thakore for the third, Mr. M. S. Pandit for the fourth and Mr. N. B. Jhabwala for the fifth, while Mr S. G. Velinkar appeared for the Crown.

At the outset, Counsel for the defence objected to more than three charges being framed against the accused on the plea that multiplicity of charges would be prejudicial to the accused and also unlawful.

Mr. Velinkar opposed and cited authority in support of his argument that the framing of more charges was allowed in law. His Lordship overruled the objection.

16 CHARGES.

Counsel for the crown, in opening the case, explained to the jury that though there were in all sixteen charges, they were simple to follow. The principal charges were conspiracy to forge four cheques in the name of one Manekial Purshottam Sheth and using them dishonestly and thereby cheating the local bank to the tune of Rs. 13,276. On October 15 last the first and the fifth accused drew on the Bank of India Ltd four cheques for Rs. 2,985, Rs. 2,900, Rs. 2500 and Rs. 4500. The second, third and the fourth acquised along with the approver used them dishonestly on October 16, 17, 18 and 28 respectively and thereby abetted the other two accused in their alleged offence.

The case is proceeding.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN KOLABA DISTRICT.

Dr. Chitale Gets 6 Months R. I.

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Jan. 26.

Mr. A. M. Atavne, ex-M.L.C. for Kolaba, who resigned his seat during the last Civil Disobedience movement and was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 8th Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Panvel early in this month was served with a notice that he should not take part or help the Congress movement.

Dr. Chitale and Mr. Laxman Nane who were under arrest were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default 6 weeks more R. I.

Mr. Hari Guruji was arrested for selling Congress Bulletin.

Mr. Shilledar of Jasai of Grama-Seva-Sangh was arrested for defying the order that he should not enter the limits of Kolaba District.

AT ALIBAG.

Messrs. Sakharam Bapu Deshmukh, Baburao Bhane and Narayanrao Kulkarni who were taken to Alibag from Roha were sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. Mr. Moreshwar Gunte was sentenced to six months R. I. and Rs. 50 fine.

Messrs. Panshikar and Vishnu Upaddhye were sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment.

MORE CONVICTIONS.

Thirteen people have so far been arrested under the new ordinance. Messrs. Govind Hari Guruji and Bhimrao Kande were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 fine respectively or in default six months more R. I.

Keshao Nimkar, a boy of 13 was fined Rs 50 for leading a procession. His mother has to pay that fine or suffer one month's simple imprisonment herself.

S. S. "Mooltan". The Bombay Port Trust have provided accommodation in their Hall at mole for enabling the people to meet him. The Sanata Sainik Dal will present Guard of Honour to Dr. Ambedkar on his landing.

There will be a public meeting of the depressed classes in the compound of the Damodar Hall at Polbavadi, Parel the same day in the evening at 7 p.m. when Dr. Ambedkar will speak.

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WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Our Sugar Market ruled steadier during the early and middle part of the week with satisfactory off take but at the close of the week, it ruled quiet. Thus, in all Ready as well as Forward Prices improved by about 1 1/4 and 1/2 anna per cwt. respectively. It is reported that one Prominent European importer has sold about 5000 tons April/June Shipment at Rs. 5/15/-. It is also reported that other Importers have sold some quantity of January/March shipments at Rs. 5/14/6. Business has been also done on the basis of Rs. 5/14/3 in S. S. Nawab and on the basis of Rs. 5/14/6 in the Java Chartered steamer. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/12/6 and Rs. 15/11 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/14/6 and Rs. 5/13/6 for January, Rs. 5/14/3 and Rs. 5/13/9 for February and Feb-March Shipments and Rs. 15/11/6 and Rs. 15/10/6 for Russian Ready Sugar, Rs. 15/11 and Rs. 15/10 for Continental Beet Ready and Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 15/10/6 for British Refined Ready Sugar. Foreign Markets: New York showed a loss of 6 points in Spot and 2, 3 and 2 points in March, May and July positions respectively. London Raws show a loss of 2, 1 3/4 and 1 3/4 d. in March, May and August respectively. Java is reported unchanged.

Calcutta and Karachi markets reported to be quiet. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/15/6 and Rs. 15/- respectively.

ARRIVALS.

There had been no arrival during the week. S. S. Nawab and Ralli's Charter are expected to arrive before 31st January with about 45000 and 35000 Bags respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags.

The following are to-days' quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/12/3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6/1 per cowt. F B H.

Shipment January Rs. 5/14/3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment February Rs. 5/13/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 5/14 per cwt. F B H.

Russian Ready:—Rs. 15/10/6 per cwt.

Continental Beet:—Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.

Shipment December Rs. 5/12/9 per cwt. F B H.

British Refined:—Ready Rs. 15/11 per cwt.

Shipment December Rs. 5/13 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—QUIET.

SPECIAL ARTICLES: 1 NEW FEATURES: 19

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By The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.
THE CYCLE OF CHANGE.
By Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.
THE R. T. C. AND AFTER.
By Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
WOMEN ON THE LEGISLATURES IN THE NEW INDIA. By Radhabhai Subbarayan
A PEN SKETCH OF GANDHI
By Miss N. E. Boggs, B.A. (Oxon.)
THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION. By Mr. H. N. Brailsford.
THE JAPANESE POPULATION PROBLEM. By Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
THE PROBLEM OF THE FOREST
By Prof. Hariharan Mukerji, M.A.
"CRUCIFIED ON A CROSS OF GOLD. By Sir Alexander Cardew.
THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
CONGRESS AND THE R. T. C.
By Mr. Richard B. Gregg.
REJECTION OF THE FINANCE BILL. By Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar.
VASWDATTA AND UPAGUPTA: A Story. By Mr. Ganga Charan Lal.
DANGEROUS MOMENTS IN MY LIFE. By Mr. Harold Lloyd.
WOMEN IN CEYLON POLITICS.
By Mr. Perry de Lanerolle.
THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE—INDIAN AFFAIRS.
By "An Indian Journalist."
WORLD EVENTS
By Prof. A. J. Saunders, Ph.D.
TRADE AND FINANCE
By "Sivaji."
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Political	Science	Sport
Personal	Railways	Aviation
Literary	Automobiles	Film World
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone records; 9-20 p.m. popular songs by Bai Sunderbai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

s.s. Mooltan with English mails of January 14 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting: First Day.

University of Bombay, Annual Meeting of the Senate 11-30 a.m.

s.s. Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.—The 24th annual general meeting of the Chamber will be held on "Saturday (30th inst) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Ervad Rustom Dinshah Dastur Meherji Rana will expound passages from the Gathas.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The Heads of these schools meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Secondary Teachers' Training College Demonstration Hall, Bombay.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

A press communique says:—

On Wednesday the 27th January 1932 tenders for £4,785,000 at 1s. 6 3/32d. were received and allotted approximately 21 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 3rd February 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

Bobb's Brilliant Victory Over Jap.

MEETS SATOH IN FINAL.

The gallery was crowded with tennis fans to witness the semi-finals of the Men's Singles in the Western India Tennis Tournament played on Wednesday afternoon on the centre court.

The first match was between Satoh and Kawachi, both the Japanese players. They exhibited a very fast and masterful game. Most of their shots were falling on the base line and their network was faultless. Satoh won the match by beating his opponent at 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

SECOND MATCH.

The second match on the same court was between Bobb, the All-India champion, and Fujigurajiro, a Japanese visitor. The show of both the players was brilliant. They displayed some beautiful both back-hand and fore-hand shots which were cheered by the spectators.

STANDARD OF TENNIS IN INDIA.

The All-India Champion has shown to the Japanese visitors by beating Fujigurajiro at 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, that the standard of tennis in India has also reached perfection. Though Fujigurajiro lost the match, the credit of fast and perfect game goes to him. Most of his shots were almost kissing the net.

In the Ladies' Singles Semi-finals Miss Bonjour beat Mrs. Rave and Miss Woodridge defeated Mrs. Pollard.

The Results.

MEN'S SINGLES.
(Semi-Finals.)

Satoh beat Kawachi, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Bobb beat Fujigurajiro, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

LADIES' SINGLES.
(Semi-Finals.)

Miss Bonjour beat Mrs. Rave, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Woodridge beat Mrs. Pollard, 6—3, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.—(4-45 p.m.) Centre Court Satoh vs. Bobb (Final). Court No. 1 Miss Woodridge vs. Miss Bonjour (final).

Welcome To Released Nasik Satyagrahis.

(From A Correspondent.)

A huge meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on Sunday last in the Maidan behind the Damodar Hall to welcome jail returned Volunteers of the Nasik Satyagraha. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe Vice-President Nasik Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal, presiding.

Mr. Pradhan welcomed all those who returned from jail and expressed satisfaction for their spirit. Mr. Sahasrabudhe then garlanded all the volunteers and the gathering dispersed.

Mid-Week Racing At Mahaluxmi.

STRENGTH'S SMART VICTORY IN NEWBURY PLATE.

Obaid Steer's Two Winners.

It was not surprising to see a crowd well below the usual proportions at Mahaluxmi yesterday. Perhaps, it was just as well that people stayed away as the results were hardly in accordance with popular anticipation.

Backers have been hard hit in recent meetings and there have been so many instances of irregular running that studntns of form have been at sea.

Obaid, recently returned from Calcutta rode two winners in fine style and was placed on two other occasions. The crack Arab Jockey received a big ovation on returning to scale after getting Collector home first past the judge in the concluding event of the afternoon.

Consistency was rewarded in the case of strength who won the Newbury Plate after making all the running from flagfall. Pandora Box and Golden Grace were in the fighting, but the early fast pace upset the chances of the plodding Poor Scats who was the best backed.

Carnelian won the Yarmouth Plate in a manner that made his previous running look all wrong. The Grey gelding son of Old Rowley had failed to picture prominently in the Rockhampton Plate, 7 furlongs, for horses in Class III after having won over 6 furlongs early on in the season. Yesterday when horses of a higher classification were included in the field he stayed stoutly over a mile and had his rivals on the stretch from the barrier rise. Arthur and Myron took the minor placings, but the well favoured Poland played a very minor part in the race.

Obaid showed to advantage when he enabled Nix to score in the Landsdown Plate when it seemed certain that Vendor would take the spoils. The winner's stablemate Mountain Dancer was more fancied but she fell away near home after making the pace.

Woven got his head in front in the Consolation Handicap beating Harvard and Grey Cloud and giving Mr. Eve one of his occasional successes. Pauline and Ardmorelass, the latter, the medium of a big gamble, failed to realise anticipation.

Mr. Avasia's Belle of York ran away from her rivals in the Maidan Plate for Indian-bred horses. Telephone and Leonidas contested the other placings. The latter might have been nearer the winner had his sadle not slipped at a crucial stage of the race. A minor tragedy occurred here when Sky Rocket threw his pilot before the start Kirby was obviously hurt as he was brought back in the ambulance.

Mr. Diamond's Abrash gave Carslake his first winning ride on this side in the Delhi Plate, Division II. The aged Grey is admittedly a difficult horse to ride but he went well enought for Carslake and had Shekib and Kantaka comfortably beaten. Quicksliver gave a doleful display for a horse in with a chance and Howell did not improve matters by his lackadaisacal effort in the saddle.

Collector, with Obaid astride, accounted for Farman Jalal and several others in Division I. Prince Charlie, being the notable failure here.

Waalim won the Khandala Plate, Division I as expected and Badruzzaman, for a recent winner was unaccountably neglected in Division II which he won under the vigorous handling of Khalil.

THE KHANDALA PLATE
(DIVISION I.)

Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1930, once 7lbs., twice 12 lbs; oftener, 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands an under, 4lbs.

Obaid has returned from Calcutta and is riding here to-day: The following are the results.:

Mr. A. M Khairaz's WAALIM 9-1 Selby 1
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's GARIBKHAN 7-1 Fletcher 2
Mrs. F. G. Travers' WAHEED 7-5 Stokes 3
Mr. Jassam Hamadi's DHUMAIR 8 (car. 8-1) Kirby 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, ¾ length.

Winner trained by Owner.

Time:—2 minutes. 21 2/5 seconds.

Favourite:—Waalim.

First totalisator paid Rs. 28/8 for win and Rs. 15. Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 26/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 15/8 for win and Rs. 8 Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 for places.

Also ran:—Kashaf 9-3; Kadir Hajaz 8-10; Bulbul Hazar 8-8; Beyrut 8-2; Sweetie 8-2; Sabbar 8-1; Saint Fortunat 7-9; Kayes 7-9; Gazi 7-5; Labjar 7-1.

Did not run.—Chayna 7-9 and Azroom 7-1.

THE KHANDALA PLATE
(DIVISION II)

Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7lbs; Penalties—Winners, after 31st March 1930 once, 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's BADRUZAMAN 8-8 Khalil 1
Mr. N. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 7-11 (car. 7-12 Selby 2
Mr. Kudder Abbas's JAIBALA 7-9 (car. 7-11) Marrable 3
Mr. Ahmed Khuddaiyar's AL NATIQ 9 Howell 4

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, head.

Winner trained by H. M. Mahomed.

Time:—2 minutes. 21 2/5 seconds.

Favourite:—Portia.

First totalisator paid Rs. 432/8 for win and Rs. 86. Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 59/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs 191/8 for win, and Rs. 31, Rs. 16 and Rs. 25 for places.

Also Ran: Mint Master 9-6; Sialkot 9-3; Maisara 9-1; Rushdi 8-11; Bill Agil 8-9; Portia 8-8; Taj al Arab 8-5; Capitol 8-5; Anwar Pasha 7-9; Subrang 7-5; Glow Bird 7-1.

Did not run:—Salim 8-9 and Khazza 7-9.

THE MAIDAN PLATE

Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Indian Horses 3 and 4 years old only Maidens at the time of Entry. W. A. raised 7lbs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK 9-1 Burn 1
Lieut-Colonel H. Murray's TELEPHONE 9-1 Johnstone 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's LEONIDAS 9-1 Harding 3
Mr. Henley's RUSSIAN 9-1 Simpson 4

Won by 4 lengths, ½ length. 2 lengths.

Winner trained by G. A. Hall.

Time:—1 minute. 3 2/5 seconds.

Favourite:—Russian.

First totalisator paid Rs. 46/8 for win and Rs. 20/8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 9/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Also Ran:—Sans Géne 9-1; Marcodia 9-1; Sky Rocket 9-1; Bengal Queen 9-1; Deccan Princess 7-7; Eagle Queen 7-7; Pomagne 7-7.

Did not run:—Waivera 9-1.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP

Distance 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV, which have not won a race after 31st March 1931.

Mr. Eve's WOVEN 8-8 C. Hoyt 1
Mr. Kelso's HARVARD 9-2 Harding 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's GREY CLOUD 8-4 S. Black 3
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's PAULINE 9-2 Stokes 4

Won by 1 length, neck neck.

Winner trained by Hoyt.

Time:—1 minute, 14 4/5 seconds.

Favourite:—Ardmore Lass.

First totalisator paid Rs. 48/8 for win and Rs. 38, Rs. 32/8 and Rs. 78/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 20/8 for win and Rs. 23/8. Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.

Also Ran:—O. B. E. 9-3; Some Lady 9; Pam 9; Craneur 8-5; Fight Fair 7-13; Ascalon 8-10; Johnnie Walker 7-13; Drury Dance 7-7; Newark 8-21; Corn Flake 8-1; Geneva 7-10; Dribble 7-8; Ardmore Lass 7.

Did not run:—Mastersinger, 8-11; Lowborn 8-8; and Martian Princess 7-10.

THE DELHI PLATE (DIV. II.)

Dance 7-7; Newark 8-2; Drury ner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Diamond's ABRASH 8-8 Carslake 1
Mr. Imamdin's SHEKIB 7-9 McCardie 2
Messrs. Noble and Moosa M. Hoosein's KANTAKA 7-9 S. Black 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's ASLAN BEG 8-3, Stokes 4

Won by ½ length. ¾ length, neck

Winner trained by Malone.

Time:—2 minutes, 6 3/5 seconds

Favourite:—Quicksilver.

First totalisator paid Rs. 302/8 for win and Rs. 60/8, Rs. 40/8 and Rs. 62 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 93 for win and Rs. 29. Rs. 21 and Rs. 28 for places.

All ran: Quicksilver 9; Nobility 8-3; Noori Sayid 8-3; Vita 8-2; Wazir Pasha 8; Arabian Apple 7-12; Manshad 7-10; Kurdi 7-9; Misyer 7-6.

THE LANSDOWN PLATE

Distance 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. S. Ebrahim's NIX 9 Obaid 1
Mr. Eve's VENDOR 8-1 S. Black 2
Mr. N. Ardeshir's TINDER GEE 9 C. Hoyt 3
Mr. Gem's MOUNTAIN DANCER 8 Stokes 4

Won by head, ½ length, ½ length.

Winner trained by Y. Haroon.

Time:—1 minute. 14 seconds.

Favourite:—Shri Ganesh.

First totalisator paid Rs. 144 for win and Rs. 44, Rs. 32 and Rs. 37/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 20/8 for win and Rs. 20/8, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Also Ran: Quick Toy 8-10; Shri Ganesh 8-10; Vesington Planet 8-9; Miss Mount 8; Shinning Star 8-2; Dios 8-1; Burgos 8-1; Vandalusia 7-12; Rime 7-8; Beresina 7-9; Tan 7-5.

Did not run:—Henrietta 7-11.

THE NEWSBURY PLATE

Distance 1¼ Miles. Winner, Rs. 8,000 second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I and II.

Messrs. King and T. Harrison's STRENGTH 7-6 Stokes 1
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lieut.-Colonel Zorawar Singh's PANDORA'S BOX 8-3 Marrable 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN GRACE 8-11 Obaid 3
Mr. J. Reynold's POOR SCATS 8-8 Brace 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths. 3 lengths.

Winner trained by Harrison.

Time:—2 minutes, 5 seconds.

Favourite:—Aveline.

First totalisator paid Rs. 59 for win and Rs. 18/8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 32/8 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Also Ran:—Melesigenes 9-7; Aveline 8-4; Epos 8-2; Thaxted 7-9.

Did not Run:—Iran 9.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE

Distance 1 Mile. Winner Rs. 5,000 second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 6-10 McCarthy 1
Mr. Kelso's ARTHUR 6-10 (car. 6-14) Stokes 3
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's MYRON 8-5 Obaid 3
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lieut.-Colonel Zorawar Singh's HOWTH 8-9 Harrison 4

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 2½ lengths.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

Time:—1 minute, 39 1/5 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 65 for win and Rs. 51/8, Rs. 34/8 and Rs. 32/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 36/8 for win and Rs. 24/8 Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 16 for places.

Also Ran: Ice Mark 9; Lipstown 8-11; Rosauter 8-5; Bedlam 7-11; Gorbio 8-6; Gamvros 8-3; Poland 8-3; Gallowglass 8-2; Frater 7-12.

Did not run:—Narses 8-13; Strength 8-11; and Heritage 8-8.

THE DELHI PLATE (DIV. I.)

Distance, 1 Mile. 1 Furlong. Winner. Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 700 third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Bashir Mahomed's COLLECTOR, 9. Obaid 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FARMAN, 7-6 Bhimrao 2
The Chief of Miraj Junior's JALAL, 8-6 Harding 3
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's TAIMURLUNG 8-2 Selby 4

Did not run.—Aasuf 8-3; Grey Middleton 8-5.

First totalisator paid Rs. 56/8 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 28/8 and Rs. 35 for places.

Also Ran:—Prince Edward 9; Prince Charlie 9; Alma 8-2; Murat 8-1; Ferdinand 7-5 and Sabhanoor 7-4.

POLICE CHIEF & STANDING COMMITTEE.

Resignation On Eve Of Handing Over Charge.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to the letter of Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, who stated that as he would hand over his charge to Sir Patrick Kelly on 29th instant, he resigned his appointment as a member of the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee recorded the letter and expressed their high appreciation for the valuable services he rendered to the committee.

SEVENTH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED.

Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Gets 1 Year's R. I.

SJTS. SAMPAT & SHETTY GET. 2 YEARS' R. I

DETAILED REPORT.

The trial of 3 members of the Seventh Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. was taken up first. The names of the accused are:—Mrs. Javerbai Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President, Mr. Doolabji Goculdas Sampat, Secretary and Mr. K. R. Mudan Shetty, member.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor in opening the case said that the accused were charged with being members of an unlawful body under Section 17 Clause 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The previous Emergency Council was jailed only on Monday last and the accused were appointed as the Seventh Emergency Council. On Tuesday the B. P. C. C. announced a meeting to be held at Chowpatty in the evening and in consequence police officers went there. They found that about 1500 persons had collected on the sands and it seemed that the proceedings had already commenced. The police gave orders to disperse and arrested 30 persons including the present accused. The 27 other persons arrested were to be tried separately under Section 143 I. P. C. for defying the Police Commissioner's Order banning Congress meetings.

AT CHOWPATY SANDS.

Inspector Forster attached to the Gamdevi Police Station said that on Tuesday evening he went to Chowpatty with a posse of police and officers. On arrival he found a crowd of about 2,000 to 3,000. He pushed through the crowd and found a crowd of about 1,500 men surrounding the accused. The first accused Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was standing on a little box and was addressing the crowds while the two other accused were standing by her side. He ordered them to disperse but as the order was ignored he formed a cordon around them and arrested them. He seized 5 national flags planted in the sands on poles.

"ROWDY MOB".

Sub-Inspector Kamath in his evidence said that he did not go near enough so as to hear what the accused were reading because "the mob was rowdy".

Court:—Where you afraid that you will be mobbed?

Witness:—No I was all alone.

The first two accused did not wish to take any part in the trial and said that they were disinterested while the third accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to 15 months hard labour and awarded 2 years on the second and third accused.

MASS TRIAL OF 27.

The mass trial of the 27 other persons arrested at Chowpaty for attending the "Independence Day" meeting then commenced. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended accused No. 16 Chaturbhuj Hansial. Many of the accused pleaded "not guilty".

Mr. Mankar said that the accused were present at the meeting held at Chowpatty on Tuesday evening and were charged under Section 143 with being members of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was to disobey the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order banning meetings and processions.

Inspector Forster repeated the evidence he gave in the former case and was minutely cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga.

Q.—When you went to Chowpaty the meeting had already commenced?—Yes.

Q.—You say there was a very large crowd of about 2,000 to 3,000 people on the sands?—Yes.

Q.—There was considerable noise at the meeting?—Yes.

Q.—You do not want us to believe that the order issued by you was heard by the audience?—I was not the only man to give the order. I asked others to shout the order.

Did you shout the order simultaneously?—No.

You don't pretend that the order was heard by all?—I don't know that.

How much time elapsed between the issue of the order and the forming of the cordon?—About a minute.

There must have been confusion and people were trying to go away?—Yes.

Don't you agree that there might have been people who simply came for a stroll and got mixed up there?—No.

Have you any reason to believe that no one came for a stroll at Chowpatty that day?—No.

MILD LATHI CHARGE.

Could you distinguish such men from those taking part in the meeting?—No. The witness then added that there was a mild lathi large after the formation of the cordon.

On whom did you make the lathi charge?—On the accused.

Can you say who arrested No. 16?—I can't say.

Did the accused tell you that he was an Insurance broker?—Yes.

Many of the accused pleaded not guilty and the cases of about 14 such persons were separated and adjourned. Chaganlal D. Gandhi, the 28th accused was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining his age as it was pinted out by a Council that he was a school-boy.

12 CONVICTED.

The remaining 12 accised were found guilty on the evidence before the court and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment each. Their names are:—Mrs. Saraswatibai A. Savant, Ratilal Motichand, Tukaram Mahadeo, Agnayya Narsayya, Dinanath Banarasidas, Rajamma Sayanna, Mahadev Haribhay, Dadri Narayan, Noormahomed Ismail, Manilal Shankarlal and Anand Vishnu.

BULLETIN SELLER GETS 4 MONTHS' JAIL.

Bhalchandra Wasudev, a youth, was found guilty of selling unauthorised news-sheets and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Wednesday.

Deputy—Inspector Mackenzie attached to the Lamington Road Police Station stated that the accused was arrested at the junction of Prarthana Samaj and Girgaum Back Road on Tuesday evening. On receiving a report that a big bon-fire of foreign caps was made, the witness proceeded to the spot where he saw a crowd. He saw the accused exhibiting some "Congress Bulletins" and gave a chase. The accused fell down and was arrested.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and stated that he fell down as a result of four or five lathiblows which he received. The police officer searched him after the arrest and the 3 copies of the Bulletins were found in his pocket. He denied that he exhibited them.

38 CONVICTIONS AT GIRGAUM COURT.

When the Court met after lunch the second batch of 14 persons arrested at Chowpaty on Tuesday evening were tried and except 5 persons the rest convicted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each.

Chaturbhuj Hansraj, an Insurance Agent, who was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader was acquitted by the Magistrate, along with four others who defended themselves.

ARRESTED FOR LEADING PROCESSIONS.

The Magistrate then took up the cases of 22 persons arrested by the Maharbavdi Police for leading prohessions. One of the accused, questioned by the court said that his name was Lord Willingdon, the Vicaroy of India but later divulged his real name. Two persons out of this batch

(Continued on page 7.)

Sequel To Opera House Hooliganism.

ALLEGATIONS OF INSULT & HURT BY "CHRONICLE" MAN.

Case Postponed To February 26

The case in which Mr. Fram Bulsara, a reporter of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Mr. Nusserwanjee Engineer stand charged with insult and hurt at the instance of Mr. J. K. Dhariyawan, a member of the "Chronicle" staff before Mr. I. N. Menta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court was postponed to February 26.

The case, it will be recalled, was the sequel to the hooliganism at the Opera House on November 27 when Mr. Purshottamdas Trikumdas had to stop the performance of the Gujrati play "Nyaya." The cause for rowdyism was the resentment of the orthodox section of the Parsi community over the announcement that Miss Masani, a Parsi educated lady, was action on the stage along with Hindu amateurs. On the next day i. e. November 28 as the complainant was passing along the New Queens Road in front of the Opera House, the accused are alleged to have insulted and assaulted him.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, appeared for Mr. Dhariyawan. Mr. Bhesania defended accused No. 1, while No. 2 appeared in person.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932.

CULTURAL CONTACTS.

Prof. Edward Thompson's views on Indian culture have found prominence and publicity. They have evoked discussion. His views express his personal decisions and conclusions. They could be considered, mainly, in their three-fold aspects and the consequent implications. He has expressed the view first that the Rhodes scholarship is an impossible proposition. If that is so, although we see no reason why it should be so, it would have been only fair if the learned publicist could have offered some at least of the exact reasons which led him to pronounce the final and fatal verdict. Would Prof. Thompson undertake the essential task? It is essential to indicate the extent as well as the character of the impartial data on which he has, presumably, based his estimate and verdict. Secondly, he has expressed his desire to support and perhaps, personally initiate and direct a parallel, if not rival, scheme for the push forward to Indian culture. His suggestion for a new scheme of encouragement to Indian literature, art and culture, more than his fatal verdict even, reveals him on an academic plane, worlds removed, from the living realities and cultural conditions in this country.

We have not the slightest intention to dispute his scholarly fervour. We are eager to safeguard the cultural prestige of India. Prof. Thompson is, obviously, not the first to evolve schemes for the promotion of Indian culture. If he could trace the historic evolution of the Archeological Department or of the various learned societies and institutes in India he would be amazed to find a number of encouraging, nay, inspiring signs of intellectual co-operation between Europeans and Indians. Unfortunately, the spirit which accomplished many an immortal landmark in the search and interpretation of Indian history, literature, art, philosophy and culture is apparently, ebbing away under the stress and strain of the super-imposed superficial, noisy and voluminous pamphleteering literature on India that seems to be the current vogue abroad. We shall not here analyse the literature of the epoch, when Max Muller and other "orientalists" joined the archeologist and the curios-hunter in their appreciation of Indian culture. Nor shall we analyse, at this moment, the literature of the various socio-religious bodies, indigenous and foreign, which made manifest the reformative impulse of the early nineteen. It is, however, obvious to any student of Indian conditions that even before the last European war the interest in Europe which alternated between sentimental adulation and superior dictation on Indian cultural topics was taxing intellectually alert litterateurs and publicists in India. Prof. Thompson, judged by his recent pronouncements, reveals the mixed pre-war outlook! That is why we say that he is on academic plane world removed, both in time and space, from the living cultural realities in India. It is this hermetical detachment from vital conditions that evidently, prompts, another publicist, Mr. R. E. Hawkins, to suggest that the indisputable treasures of art and philosophy of India have not been inherited by the world. If that is so, which we refuse to accept, it is due, largely, to publicists like Prof. Thompson who could not disown their pre-war mixed outlook. Mr. R. E. Hawkins, in his letter published in a contemporary, kindly refers to Livingstone's "Mission Of Greece" May we remind him of Livingstone's book "The Greek Genius and Its Meaning to Us"? When we shall get a Livingstone to interpret the genius of India we shall have the inclination to measure the legacy India has left for the world. In the meantime, it should interest Mr. Hawkins to know that it is the European enthusiast of things 'Oriental' that usually prevents the objective interpretation of India's art and cultural heritage. He is usually and like all converts more "mystic" and romantically "cosmic" than the sons and daughters of the "mystic land."

Finally, would it surprise Prof. Thompson to know that intellectuals in this city expected him to speak and discuss cultural problems at a learned institution like the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and, not merely under the auspices of a body like the Welfare of India League? Is he aware of the existence of the Prize of Delhi Scheme, meant to encourage, on the model of the Prix de Rome, Indian art, which has already secured the sympathy, support and co-operation of Europeans as well as Indians? Would it surprise him to know that that scheme of intellectual co-operation has been resisted by "friends" of Indian art and culture abroad? He could easily obtain instructive details about the kind of co-operation and the methods offered for the scheme from no less a person than Syt. M. R. Jayakar who presided recently over a function arranged in his honour. Prof. Thompson is entirely justified in his attack against romantic antiquarians. But they exist on both sides of the Suez. The tragedy is that the European when he lands on these shores usually reveals an uncanny haste to disown both the cultural prestige and the scholarly spirit that distinguished his ancestors in India. That spirit is more than a memory to those in India who are free to acknowledge their pioneer enterprise. But that spirit of intellectual co-operation is ebbing away in India. And now, it would appear, it is with a considerable number of Europeans less than a memory. Let Prof. Thompson think over the tragedy and think fruitfully.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Official reports on public health often fail to make an adequate appeal to the public because the reports though exhaustive are not edited and presented to the public in a manner that is intelligible and interesting to the average citizen. The sixty-seventh annual report on the public health of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1930 is, like its predecessors, a bulky volume of about 250 pages, full of vital facts and figures, which, however, are not presented in a manner that would appeal to the average reader. Before we pass on to the figures about the health of the Presidency, we would say a word about the following first sentence in the report: "The total population of the Bombay Presidency is 19,195,082 consisting of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians." There can be no justification in any Indian report for investing the natural order of precedence and mentioning Indians last and non-nationals first.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 566,003, as compared with 585,046 in 1929 and 520,330 the mean for the quinquennium. The public health of the Presidency has gradually worsened since 1922 when the death-rate per thousand of the population stood at 23.61. In the subsequent years the death-rate has been 25.89 for 1923, 27.63 for 1924, 28.55 for 1926, 30.53 for 1929, and 29.53 in the year under review. Says the report: Comparing the figures with the mean of previous five years 1925-29 there was a slight increase in mortality practically under all the heads except plague, which shows a decrease". The report does not discuss the reasons for this increase and any special measures calculated to bring down the death-rate. Nor has infant mortality shown any appreciable improvement in recent years. It was 187.14 for 1,000 births in 1930 as against 189 in 1929, 161 in 1927, 162 in 1925, and 160 in 1923. Or as reckoned per 100 of total deaths, infant death-rate, was in the above years respectively 24.06, 23.69, 23.13, 23.73 and 21.95. Particularly disquieting is the increase of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the year under review. Cholera which was responsible for 6831 deaths in 1928 and 9,084 deaths in 1929 took a toll of 15,142 lives in 1930. And deaths from small-pox were 5,265 in 1928, 10,635 in 1929 and 21,341 in 1930. Not for the last 30 years has small-pox taken such a frightful toll of human lives as it did in 1930 in spite of an apparently extensive campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination in that year and the one before. Something indeed must have been wrong somewhere, which however cannot be gathered from the report under review.

That leads us to the vital question of the adequacy of State measures to maintain and promote the health of the people. That some increasing measure of facilities in this respect is now available in the cities and larger towns may be readily acknowledged. But it cannot be denied that medical relief in vast rural areas is miserably inadequate. And despite all the show of health weeks in towns it may be safely stated that preventive measures by way of improved sanitation, and popular health-knowledge are even more neglected than medical relief of a remedial character. Government will as usual plead want of funds as an excuse, coolly ignoring the fact that a large part of the tax-money paid by the people is spent, in spite of repeated popular protests, to keep up an extravagant unconscionably high-paid non-Indian bureaucracy and to feed the insatiable military moloch. While it is true that much can be done by people's voluntary co-operation, the present Government is hardly capable of calling forth such enthusiastic co-operation from the people. What with one thing or other, national reconstruction on any appreciable scale is impossible till the nation is free to work out its own salvation.

Notes of the Day.

"Tense"

The only effect of strong and agitated appeal by the League of Nations to Japan and China has been that Japan, a permanent and eminent state-member of the League Council, has sent a few more destroyers to Shanghai! The situation there is tense. So "tense," in fact, that there are grave fears of Japanese Naval Officers taking the law into their own hands. In response, perhaps to those fears, the Chinese soldiery are entrenching themselves on the outkirts. How abjectly has the League of Nations failed of its main purpose! Desperate eleventh hour efforts are, of course, being bravely continued. And the world may derive what little consolation it may from this.

"Striking Appeals."

The striking appeal for peace and co-operation by three organisations in the Frontier have been promptly boosted from Peshawar. An analysis of the appeal as well as its triple origin will, however, not be out of place here. Many members of the Afghan Jirga and the Jamiatul Ulema are in jail, but it is significant that even the survivors have emphasised the futility of repression. More: There is an unequivocal demand for the abandonment of all repressive measures and the release of all political prisoners except those convicted for violence. As to the Khilafat Committee, it is now a body of half a dozen amiable gentlemen, kept in spasmodic pangs of life lest these easy chair politicians cease to exist. And it is not without significance either, that the Khilafat Committee should demand the release only of those who do not belong to the Congress and the Red Shirt organisations.

Another Meeting.

Diwan Chamanlal, the ex-M.L.A. is collecting together "leaders of all shades of opinion" in Conference at Delhi to consider the present situation. The published list of invitees is fairly representative, save, of course, of "the only active political organisation." We have no doubt that the situation will be thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, that the Ordinance regime will be condemned and that grave apprehensions will be expressed about the utility of the Round Table Conference Committees. But all this can bring neither peace nor political freedom to the country. The meeting, if it does desire to do some useful service, should expose the farce of the R. T. C. by having nothing to do with the three Committees.

Awakening Among Christians.

There has been in recent years among Indian Christians an unmistakable awakening of a nationalistic character. That awakening has manifested itself, among other ways, in the Indian Christians attempting to interpret the essential doctrines of Christianity in the light of Indian religious literature, to prefer the vernaculars in the Christian services and religious instruction, to prefer the simple ways of the Indian people to the Western ways that used to be fashionable among the rich and cultured Christians, and to emphasise the Indian Christian's duty to the nation. The establishment of the Christa Seva Sangha at Poona is to our mind one of the fairest fruits of that awakening.

Christian Literature.

Some idea of the awakening we have spoken of may be formed from the perusal of the "Marathi Khristi Vangmayacha Itihasa," a brief history in Marathi of Christian literature in Maharashtra from 1810 to 1927 (Published by Mr. B. K. Uzgare, Secretary of the Maharashtra Christian Literature Association, Sasvad in Poona District; pages 110; price 8 annas). The book contains the six papers, all in Marathi, read at the first Literary Conference of Maharashtra Christians, held at Nasik in 1927. These papers include one by Dr. N. Macnicol on Marathi Literature and Christian Society, another by Mr. B. K. Uzgare on Christian Literature in Maharashtra, and a third by Mr. J. F. Edwards on Saint Tukaram and Christians. The book also contains an appreciative foreword by Rev. Father Winslow of the Christa Seva Sangha. It bears good testimony to the profound influence exercised on the Indian Christian community in India by the late Narayen Vaman Tilak, an eminent Marathi poet and a devout Christian. The book will be found instructive by all who can read Marathi, whether they be Christians or non-Christians.

THE FUTURE OF RELIGION.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT MAY THRIVE

(By S. M. RAHMAN)

In order to forecast or visualise the future of religion, a short retrospect of its past and a survey of the present stage of its development seems necessary.

Change,—the eternal, the imperceptible change—being the very breath of Life, it being the one immutable law governing the "myriad manifestations" of this mutable Universe, it was impossible for religion to have remained unchanged. When from the little alga swimming in the pond to the orchid, from the atom of matter to the star, from the worm to the human being, from the Niagara Gorge to the Alps, from the primitive Bushman to the modern American—all was "evolved", how could the "religious faculty" of man, who is the most fickle of this fickle creation, escape the hand of Time?

OLD BELIEFS.

Even a cursory study of the history of religion makes it abundantly clear that the primordial germs of religion were present in the mind of the primitive man. Man of the old Stone Age believed in a vague supernatural power. "It is an old opinion," says Professor Leuba in his 'Psychological Study of Religion' "that even the lowest savage entertains a belief in a Supreme Being, however dimly conceived. Although, this opinion suffered temporary discredit from the discovery that in several instances the alleged monotheistic beliefs really proceeded from the teachings of missionaries, recent anthropological researches furnish sufficient evidence to warrant a return to the view." The nebula of primitive religion is found amongst the earliest negrito races, the Melanesians, and primitive Australians. The Animism of the Indian aborigines is a later development in which the inborn "religious sense" of man begins to demonstrate itself in grotesque gods and grotesque ritual. The beliefs in the beginning are ridiculous. The Negroids of Andamans believe that their god Puluga lives in the sky in a stone house with wife and children. The reasoning of a Hottentot or Kaffir can bear no relation to the reasoning of a Plato, Augustine, Sri Krishna, or Imam Gazzali. As religion and civilization are closely inter-linked, an advance in one inevitably brings about an advance in the other.

WHAT PROGRESS BRINGS.

The intellectual progress of man leads to an amelioration of his religion, to an elevation in his faith. A very ignorant people, by virtue of their ignorance, incline towards a religion full of marvels. We may as well expect that seed should quicken in the barren rock, as that a philosophical religion should be established amongst ferocious savages. With the spread of enlightenment it begins to assume a rational basis. People become accustomed to the practice of doubting, which is the starting point of human progress. Miracles and marvels cease to have the same appeal and medicine-men and wizards begin to disappear. Even the priests, a class of men set aside and supported to preserve the ritual, are divested of their sacerdotal importance. The "religious sense" of man is completely transformed. Religion which originated in constant fear of a Supreme Power, always ready to hurl punishment on the erring individual, assumes a sociological basis.

SOCIOLOGICAL BASIS.

It is the sociological basis of religion, which has enabled it to survive the onslaughts through the ages. While the heavens are silent, thousands of pens and tongues are pleading for the retention of deity. In spite of the bitter conflict of Science and Religion, of Philosophy and Ritual, the belief in a Supreme Being, in an all-pervading Providence, endures. Notwithstanding the attempts to annihilate Islam, exterminate Christianity, uproot Buddhism, and extirpate Hinduism, all these great religions still claim teeming millions as their votaries.

Apart from the innate "religious faculty" of man, experience has proved that religion is the most effective sanction for the salvation of Society—for saving it from chaos. Spiritual sanction triumphs, where the laws of ethics and the State miserably fail. Their arms are too short to reach the innermost recesses of the heart of humanity.

ADJUSTMENT TO ALTERED ENVIRONMENT.

The future of religion is often painted dark and dismal. But signs are not wanting to indicate that if it adjusts itself to the altered environments—and all the great religions of the world are capable of this adjustment,—if the trammels of rites and rituals are loosened, if its progress keeps pace with the intellectual advance of mankind, it is sure to come out unscathed through the ordeal of materialism through which it is passing to-day. The crucible of the Great War has completely transmuted our values and viewpoints. They have undergone a transformation, which could not have been dreamt of in the comparatively halcyon days of our ancestors. Time-honoured institutions are crumbling, and there is a demand for new life, for a new order of things. If the great religions of the world fail to take stock of the spirit of this age—the spirit of toleration and catholicity—and divest themselves of bigotry and fanaticism, which are the direct outcome of sacerdotal ascendancy, they will be banished from the confines of civilization. If priesthood ignores the lessons of Russia and Turkey, it would do it at its peril. Anything that comes in the way of the cultural development of man is bound to be crushed.

The one unfailing test which modern man is applying to religion is the test of utility. Religion must not obstruct progress, it must not impede mankind in its onward march to the goal of human happiness. What the world requires to-day is not a conglomeration of warring creeds, but a Federation of Faiths for the peace and upliftment of harrassed humanity.

REVIVAL OF PAINTING IN INDIA.

THE MODERN MOVEMENT

(By James H. Consins D. Litt)

II.*

The most fundamental influence in the modern movement in painting in India (as indeed it was so in the painting of China and Japan, but that is another story, and a fascinating one) is that of Ajanta; a word which signifies a school of painting which prevailed over a vast area of India between probably the first century B.C. and the seventh A.C. This does not mean a merely atavistic throw-back to obsolete origins, but a drawing into the present of natural, racial, and temperamental affinities that are fresh and evocative to-day, yet come out of an art that had the stamp of mastery six centuries before the first of the European "primitives" took incarnation. Like the European primitve art, the art of Ajanta (and of its extension in Bagh, Sittanavasal, Trichur, and probably in other places yet to be discovered) was a mural art executed in tempera. It was also a consecration of personal creative power, and of the expressive capacity of living line and exquisite colour, to the service of an idealism that asserted the progression of the individual from shackled humanity to liberated divinity. This conception of human destiny is not only largely the express matter of the early Buddhist school of painting in India, but is also the clue to its character of dignified joy and calm assurance.

THE MEDIAEVAL PHASE.

When painting in India came off the walls, and took up a life of its own, it preserved certain ancestral characteristics, such as flat-treatment of colour, and the elevated point of view which is re-entering world art under the name of airplane perspective. It also retained its spontaneous expressive line, its aesthetical delicacy, and a convention in figure and pose that gives Indian art a peculiarly attractive flavour. Mediaeval pictures in India are, in fact, true miniatures in being frescoes reduced in size, but not altered in technique. Conversely, a lantern enlargement of a picture from eight inches by five to as many feet might be a mural painting life size. All that has been changed is the subject-matter. The thousand representations of the one Buddha have been replaced by the thousand personifications of as many phases of the Cosmic Life, as visualized by the restored Hinduism of the 7th century and after.

Not all mediaeval Hindu pictures, however, are of this order. Some are entirely human. The fineness of the craftsmanship, the brilliance of the colours and

(Continued on page 2.)

*Previous article appeared on January 26.

TRIFLES.

(By "?")

"Sanity now reigns in Delhi"—The London "Daily Mail."

Oh sanity, sanity, thy name is—but let us pass on to the Assembly.

* * * * *

I am glad to find Sir L. Graham saying that Government would oppose Mr. Sarda's Bill (Hindu Widow's Right to Property) unless they were shown that there was strong public opinion behind it.

That is in the right spirit, in the spirit, also, of healthy precedents. Government have always responded to strong public opinion, e.g., certification of finance bills, rejection of Assembly resolutions and—er—promulgation of Ordinances.

* * * * *

Why, the fact itself of invariably going over the heads of the "elected representatives of the peoples of India" is a proof of it. For is'nt there a strong public opinion against them?

Pardon? Yes, I believe I have got a little confused. Let us, therefore, turn to something srystal clear, namely the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India."

* * * * *

You perhaps don't know, "But the broad fact underlying the whole matter is," I assure you on the authority of my confrere, that outside, perhaps, Bombay, no part of India is against Government over its attitude towards Congress, and members straight up from their constituencies are fully alive to the fact."

* * * * *

This is, incidentally, proved by the context in which it appears; I mean the account of three motions re, the present regime, standing in the names of

(1) Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A. (U.P.)
(2) Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., (Punjab) and
(3) Mr. S. C. Mitra, M.L.A., (Bengal).

My confrere has ommitted, another attributed to Shah Maswood Ahmad, M.L.A., (Bihar). But that doesn't matter.

* * * * *

Nothing, I am sorry to say, is yet known, about the response to the Viceregal Slogan "Sell Gold and save India." But Indian members of the R.T.C. committees are expected to assemble shortly and consider ways and means of tackling themselves, their wives and other members of their respective families on this patriotic subject. So also Messrs. Yamin Khan, Arthur Moore, etc.

* * * * *

"Right or wrong there is no appeal on earth from the decision of the House of Lords"—Anglo-India.

Can't the trouble be overcome by an "innovation"—or an Ordinance?

* * * * *

"His Excellency the Viceroy's heartening story of economic and financial conditions in India...." "The Times of India."

I hope it will send to its slumber the child in the nursery—India.

* * * * *

A correspondent writes: "When there is a general coronerial verdict of 'Congress is dead,' why should correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers demand for a 'Loyalist Body to Combat the evils of the Congress'?"

Two possible answers occur to me: (1) They may not have read it. There is a kind of news that travels very slowly, and (2) They may be believers in ghosts.

But for an authoritative opinion please refer to "undertaker," care of the Director of Information.

* * * * *

On reaching Lahore, Maulana Shafi Daudi has complained to the Civil and Military Gazette, of "The campaign of misrepresentation, which the Associated Press of India and members of the pro-Congress Jamiatul-Ulema had been carrying on against him."

The Associated Press which has been issuing Shafi Daudi Bulletins from Peshawar should be deeply agitated.

ALL FOR A FORMULA.

M.L.As' Labour For Comprehensive Resolution Of Protest Against Ordinance

ASSEMBLY VOTES AGAINST APPOINTMENT OF CIVILIAN CHIEF JUSTICE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

A meeting of the non-official members of the Assembly belonging to the various parties has been convened for this evening when the drafts of a comprehensive resolution to be moved on Monday will be discussed. One draft resolution while regretting that Ordinances have been issued immediately after the conclusion of the November session urges the Government to place before the Assembly in substitution of Ordinances such emergency bills as the Government consider necessary. It protests against the manner in which Ordinances have been used in various parts of the country, and, in particular, the action taken against Mahatma Gandhi without affording him an opportunity to interview the Viceroy is held to be unjustified, while the arrest of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta before he even landed on the Indian soil is described as against all canons of justice and fairplay.

The punishment meted out to ladies is held to be vindictive and barbarous. An appeal is made for a more humane and just policy in dealing with offences under the Ordinances. At the same time the draft resolution expresses the conviction that it is the clear duty of all patriotic citizens to join in the constructive work of expediting the framing of a Constitution and exhorts all Indians to desist from any agitation which may hamper or delay the process. Lastly, it is pointed out that permanent peace and contentment can prevail only by the early introduction of a constitution satisfying all reasonable opinion in the country.

The other drafts will also be discussed before the final draft emerges.—

WORKING OF IMPERIAL BANK.

Motion For Inquiry Thrown Out.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

A plea for a committee of enquiry into the working of the Imperial Bank in all its various branches was made by Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddy in the Assembly today. The debate was dull and after Sir George Schuster's reply the resolution was rejected without a division. Mr. Reddy said that the Statute which created the Imperial Bank gave it some privileges and placed some restrictions over its working. At the time the Bank was created great hopes were expected to accrue from it to the industrial and agricultural development of the country. These hopes, however, were all falsified. For the restriction to limit loans to a period of six months had rendered all help to industrial and agricultural ventures practically useless.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Further there has been racial discrimination in the granting of loans and often first class Indian firms and individuals had been denied facilities enjoyed by non-Indian concerns. Mr. Reddy also complained about the recruitment and training of Indians in banking which was to be a feature of the Imperial Bank.

SIR GOERGE'S DEFENCE.

After speeches by Messrs Lalchand Navalrai and Azhar Ali Sir George Schuster opposing the resolution said that most of the points raised were adequately dealt with by the report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee which was now being seriously considered by the Government of India. Sir George hoped that before long Government would be in a position to place their decisions on the Banking Report before the public and the Assembly.

Lastly, the Finance Member said that the Government in the near future would be setting up a Reserve Bank for India when the question of its relation with the Imperial Bank would also have to be decided. That, he submitted, would be proper time to decisions on the issue raised today and he assured the House that there would be ample material before them to do that. An enquiry at the present stage, therefore, was premature.

The resolution was lost.

I.C.S. AND CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

DR. GOUR'S RESOLUTION.

In the absence of Mr. Hariraj Sarup, Sir Hari Singh Gour moved a resolution that the Chief Justice of an Indian High Court should be a Barrister or a Vakil or an Advocate and not a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The speaker gave a historical retrospect of the appointment of Chief Justices in Indian High Court leading up to Section 101 Clause (4) of the Government of India Act. He also referred to the resolution moved by Mr. Iswar Saran that High Court Bar should be autonomous and referred to the evidence given by the Chief Justice of Bengal before the Simon Commission.

SHOULD BE RECRUITED FROM BAR.

Sir Hari Singh Gour dwelt on the innovation made in throwing open the Chief Justiceship and one-third of the District and Sessions Judges to members of the Indian Civil Service. He laid emphasis on the evidence of the Chief Justice of Calcutta that one-third rule should be abolished. Ever since the commencement of British rule the practice had been that the Chief Justice had always been recruited from the bar. While they were anxious that the distinction between the English and the Indian Bar should be eliminated, they would certainly draw a line and oppose the appointment of Indian Civil Servants to the Chief Justiceship of a High Court.

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT IN MELTING POT.

Sir Hari Singh said that Government of India Act was now in the melting pot. The Franchise Committee of the Round Table Conference had recommended the establishment of a Supreme Court in India, that is the judicial committee of the Privy Council would be operating in India. If an Indian Civil Servant was appointed a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it would be an encroachment on the rights and privileges of the Bar. Such a thing would be strongly resented not only in India but by Bar Councils in England.

Sir Hari Singh Gour concluded that in view of the complexity of the Indian Law a professional judge should be placed at the head of the judiciary in India.

After Messrs. Krishnamachari, Agarwal, Santa Singh and Jog spoke, Sir James Crerar rose to reply.

IN DEFENCE OF CIVILIAN JUDGES.

Sir James Crerar on behalf of the Government, while recognising that some changes in the present position might reasonably be made, pointed out that the criterion to be followed in this case should be the proper administration of justice in the general and public interests of the country, and not in the interests of any particular class and without invidious distinction in the matter of selection for the Chief Justiceships. Sir Hari Singh Gour was himself the author of a book called "The Passing Clouds." Was his present position another case of the passing clouds? Sir James Crerar affirmed amidst cheers that the presence of the judges from the Civil Servicemen had never impaired the complete independence of the High Courts and challenged any member to prove the contrary.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Sir Hari Singh urged in the name of British Justice in India that the Chief Justiceships should not be meant for Civil Servicemen.

Sir James Crerar emphasised that there should be no discrimination between the I. C. S. and members of the bar in recruitment to the High Courts, including Chief Justiceship.

The resolution was carried by 46 votes against 40, this being the first division of the session.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND R. T. C.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The United Provinces depressed classes are holding a conference on February 6 and 7, at Lucknow on the arrival of the Franchise Committee, and will present a memorandum and give evidence. arrears.—A.P.

R. T. C. WORKING COMMITTEE.

Meets To-day At Viceroy's House.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

All members except Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore and Mr. N. M. Joshi are expected to attend the first meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference which will be opened at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow by the Viceroy at Viceroys House. No agenda has so far been fixed and probably the idea is to allow the Committee to settle it and chalk out its own programme of work.—A. P.

MOST REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

Kidwai On Lucknow Resolutions.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 27.

In a statement to the press with reference to Sunday's Muslim Conference, the Hon. Mr. M. H. Kidwai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, says that the function was attended by 125 Muslims from all parts of India, and no more representative gathering would have been possible. The elected Subjects Committee consisted of 21 members and the resolution concerning the Frontier passed by it was almost unanimous, there being only two dissentients, including the Punjab Minister.

As regards the charge of the premature adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Kidwai says that the act of the open session in passing four more resolutions is proof positive that any other news circulated in this connection is incorrect. In connection with the boycott resolution, it is stated that Mr. Asaf Ali, on behalf of the Nationalist Muslims explained that while he agreed to the principle, he did not agree with the r reasons for which the boycott was proposed. He added that Natioralist Muslims would pursue the boycott, in any case, for quite other and perhaps weightier reasons.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S SEVENTH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED.

(Continued from page 5.)

were sentenced to six months' hard labour and the cases against the 19 others were postponed. One boy who appeared to be a juvenile was directed to be sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining his age.

The total number of conviction in the Girgaum Court on Wednesday thus reached 38.

ONE MORE ARREST AT NAVI WADI.

One more arrest under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance was effected by the Bombay Police on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Keshav Talpade, a young nationalist worker was arrested at his residence in Navi Wadi and marched to the Police Headquarters. He was later taken to Byculla Jail.

"CAPTAIN'S CABIN" RAIDED.

SHARMA ARRESTED AND JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

U.P. Sharma, who was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. during the raid of a room in Sobagchand Chawl near C.P. Tank, on Tuesday, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday. The room was suspected to be the Camp of Congress volunteers known as "Captain's Cabin" and nine other persons who were arrested along with the accused were not put up for trial at the Girgaum Police Court.

UNDER PRESS ACT.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, said that Inspector Chowdhary, attached to the Special Branch of the C.I.D. raided the place at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday. The accused arrived in the room with a large number of copies of the "Congress Bulletin," which were meant for distribution among the public. He was then arrested. The accused was, therefore, charged under Section 18 of the Press Act of 1931 with being in possession of unauthorised news-sheets.

Inspector Chowdhary who carried out the raid and arrests also gave evidence.

The accused admitted that the "Congress Bulletins" which were in his possession were meant for free distribution and remarked: "What if I distribute them. I wanted to give one to Mr. Chowdhary himself."

He was sentenced as above.

THREE WOMEN AND TWO CONGRESSMEN RELEASED IN VILE PARL.

Three ladies, Mrs. Mashruwalla, Mrs. Nanavati and Mrs. Maniben and Mr. Bhai Parmanand 4th "Dictator" of Vile Parle and Mr. Sanmukrai Mehta were released and served with a notice not to take part in Civil Disobedience movement and report themselves to the police.

MANDVI "DICTATOR" JAILED FOR 1 YEAR.

"Independence Day" Sequel.

Harishankar N. Raval, "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward who was arrested on Tuesday while leading a procession along Masjid Bunder Road in connection with the "Independence Day" celebrations was awarded a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or further jail for 6 months' by Mr. P. L. Thakkar. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on Wednesday.

Three others who were arrested along with him were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. each.

"BULLETIN" SELLERS CONVICTED.

For selling "Bulletins" Govind Tulsi and Balu Yeshwant were given 4 months' hard labour.

The same Magistrate bound over Narayan Ramchandra in a sum of Rs. 75 and one surety for two years for selling an unauthorised news-sheet styled as "Kamgar Bulletin."

Gujarat's 'Dictator' Jailed For A Year.

AHMEDABAD LEADERS CALLED BY COMMISSIONER.

Haridas Gandhi Arrested: "Harikatha" Banned

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

Mr. Balvantrai Thakore, Municipal Councillor, and Dr. Manidhar Vyas, former Dictator of the Gujarat Congress Committee, were tried to-day for breach of parole and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer one month's imprisonment more. Both were given "B" class.

The District Magistrate has exempted from reporting himself to the police Sheth Ranchodlal, Mill agent, who was released on parole.—A. P.

HARIDAS GANDHI ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Jan. 26.

Syt. Haridas Gandhi, one of the first "eighteen" of Mahatmaji's Dandi batch was arrested on the 29th night with one volunteer, while attempting to make a speech at a public meeting.

One priest, who was preaching "Harikatha" every night since some days was arrested and taken to the sub-inspector who released him after warning him not to participate in any religious mass demonstration.

AHMEDABAD LEADERS CALLED BY COMMISSIOER.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

A rumour has been persistently afloat in the city for the last few days that Union Jack will be hoisted on Government and aided schools. As a result of this rumour students of some local schools have absented themselves. Enquiries made to-day in official circles show that there is no foundation for this rumour.

The Commissioner of Northern Division called this afternoon for private meeting Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, president of the Municipality, Sheth Chimanlal Girdhardas, President of Millowners Association, Sheth Kasturbai Lalbhai and Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, mill agents.—A. P.

ARRESTS OF THREE DICTATORS IN A DAY

How Karachi Celebrated "Independence Day."

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

Dramatic arrests of three successive dictators marked to-day's police activity in connection with "Independence Day" celebrations. At a public meeting at Rambaug Park, held to round of the observance of the Day, police arrested Poonsebhai, the 11th "Dictator", as he was reading the "Independence Pledge." Immediately after he was arrested C. N. Manek took his place and read the remainder of the pledge. He was also arrested. Thereupon Nirmala Lalvani, a junior B.A. student, stood us as 13th dictator, addressed a few words to meeting and declared it closed. She also was arrested.

A posse of 25 policemen under charge of Rao Bahadur Tahilram Superintendent of Police was present at the meeting.

Nine persons including the 9th dictator, Sunderdas, were sentenced to-day to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to two years.—A.P.

AMRAOTI "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Jan. 27.

Dr. G. G. Bhojraj and Dr. Soman "Dictator", Amraoti District Congress and President, District Seva Dal respectively were arrested to-day under section 17(1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

TWO BENGALI GIRLS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Judgment In Stevens Murder Case.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

"Better to die than to live in horses stable." This was the comment made by Miss Sunity Choudhury and Miss Santi Ghosh today when both were sentenced to transportation for life in connection with the murder of the District Magistrate Mr. Stevens, at Comilla on December 14. The girls were as calm to-day as throughout the whole trial and they were again wearing fresh flowers in their hair as they stood in the dock unperturbed.

In passing the sentence the Tribunal recommended to the Local Government to consider the age and sex of the accused in issuing orders regarding their treatment in jail.—A.P.

"CHEERFUL DISREGAARD OF CONSEQUENCES"

Their Lordships found both the accused guilty of intentionally causing the death of Mr. Stevens in furtherance of their common intention.

Coming to the question of sentence Their Lordships said "The outrageous nature of the crime is patent to all. These young Bengali girls planned out a cruel murder and by a mean trick decoyed Mr. Stevens to their presence. They then took advantage of the man's natural courtesy and proceeded to shoot him and anyone else who opposed them in a most determined and ruthless manner. After committing the crime they were quite self-possessed and, in the language of the Deputy Magistrate who recorded their statements, nonchalant and quite at ease. Of any sign of remorse after this lapse of time we have had no indication; on the contrary their demeanour in the dock has been one of cheerful disregard of the consequences.

Yet the fact remains that they are not more than 16 and are girls of a respectable family.

"UNPRECEDENTED CRIME"

This sort of crime is, we believe, unprecedented. Evidence does not suggest any motive, not even the statements which the girls made after the occurrence. It may be a reasonable surmise that they are instruments of sinister agencies though that by itself, would not, of course, extenuate the offence in any way. Youthfulness in itself is a factor which requires to be taken into consideration and brought into balance along with other circumstances of the case.

Having regard to the principles which have been applied to young or adolescent criminals we think that in this case the capital sentence need not be inflicted and that the proper sentence would be transportation for life. We accordingly sentence each accused to undergo transportation for life on a charge under Section 302 (murder) read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code. We do not think it necessary to pass a separate sentence in respect of the convictions on the other charges. As to the future treatment of these prisoners we draw the attention of the Local Government to their case and recommend that due regard be paid to their antecedents and subsequent behaviour. Beyond this we do not think it necessary to give any special directions."—A.P.

CITY NOTES

WHAT EXACTLY ARE 'AD HOCS'.

Our Financial Critic.

To-day the rupee is worth 12.85d. gold.

Some considerable difficulty seems to be felt by the public in understanding what exactly are the 'ad hocs' and how they make up inflation or expansion of currency. How is it that when people give credit to the Government for having reduced their floating debt, some people say that the floating debt has not been reduced at all, but on the contrary it has increased? The system of currency we have in our country is entirely different from what obtains elsewhere and it is thus possible for the Government to resort to inflation while making us believe it is currency expansion.

WHAT HAPPENS ELSEWHERE.

In other countries, as in England, the Government must balance its budget or borrow from the Bank of England by Ways and Means Advances or borrow from the public either temporarily by issue of Treasury Bills or permanently by issue of Bonds. This makes it easy for the people to see how the Government is meeting its obligations from day to day and, so long as no permanent loan is raised, the floating debt in the form of Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances would indicate the solvency of the Government. The currency is issued through the Bank of England and if the Government has no funds it must borrow from outside agencies to pay its way.

WHAT ABOUT INDIA?

In India the Government is the custodian of the currency of the country and also a spender on its own account. Hence in the assets of the Paper Currency Reserve there is an item known as "Rupee Securities in India" which consists of about Rs. 4.50 crores of old 3 and 3-1/2 per cent Paper and Treasury Bills from the Government. These are just promissory notes from the Government and the proceeds of these bills are placed to the credit of the Government in the Imperial Bank and used to pay for Government needs. Hence it may happen that when the Government require funds, they can easily put in some Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve and avoid borrowing from outside.

HOW THEY MAY DO IT.

It sometimes happens that the money market is glutted with unnecessary funds and then it is legitimate and even sound monetary principle to contract currency by issuing Treasury Bills to the public and taking the currency back into the Reserve. This is contraction and not deflation But if the Government removes funds from a tight market, it is deflation. In this case, it would issue Treasury Bills to the public at high rates of interest and force the money out of the market. This surplus money in the hands of the Government would then be available to the Imperial Bank and to prevent this the Government would reduce the currency by cancelling some Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve.

HOW THEY MAY INFLATE.

Similarly, when the market needs money, the Government might refuse to issue maturing Treasury Bills and thus put more money in the market. In order to do so, the 'ad hocs' or Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve would be increased and the money that Government then gives to the public would be borrowed from the Currency Reserve. But the danger is that the increase in 'ad hocs' might be merely to increase the Government balances to meet its own requirements and that is inflation. Thus if the floating debt consisting of open Treasury Bills and 'ad hocs' remains unchanged there is neither inflation nor deflation. The present complaint is that there has been inflation of several crores of rupees to help the Government to meet its obligations both inside and outside India.

THE TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The sales of Treasury Bills during the past week are more satisfactory than last week's but still not what one would expect from the glorious picture of trade recovery that the Viceroy has painted beore the wondering audience in the Assembly. Out of maturities of Rs. 534 lakhs, Rs. 58 lakhs of six months' and Rs. 370 lakhs of three months bills returned to the Government. The market last week asked for higher rates and the Government refused it. The market has now confessed its weakness and pleads for what it can get. It must be noted that though open tenders were only Rs. 62 lakhs of 3 months bills, the sales of intermediates were as much as 308 lakhs even though the rate was Rs. 97 against Rs. 96-14-0 in the open tenders. The inference is that the trade demand is so low that money is invested at the lower rate rather than remain idle.

STERLING PURCHASES.

The sterling purchases for the last week amounted to only £988,000 which was all through open tender and no amounts were sold at intermediate rates. The market has declined by 1-32d. in the meantime. The remittances for the year thus come to £24-3/4 millions through purchases and £9 millions through transfers from Paper Currency and £10 millions borrowed in London, or a total of £43-3/4 millions. This is only £2 millions short of the year's requirements.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

This means that the shortage of Rs. 106 lakhs in Treasury Bills and price of sterling Rs. 133 lakhs should come almost wholly from borrowings from the Imperial Bank. If the Bank has lent it again out of borrowings, the Securities in the Bank would show a fall of over Rs. 2 crores and a corresponding rise in Ways and Means Advances. So far as can be judged from available figures, the progress of inflation will be at about this rate for the next few weeks.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	6.81
To-day's Opening Rate	6.83
Difference	+2
To-day's Closing Rate	6.80
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectation Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	5.18
To-day's Opening Rate	5.15
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.14
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Jan. 27.

Silver Ready	19 1/8
Lower	3/16
Silver Forward	19 5/16
Lower	3/16

Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

	Bombay, Jan. 26.	Bombay, Jan. 27.
Posh	57	0
Gold	28 14	0

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Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[Special Service For The "Chronicle"]

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York. Jan. 27.

Previous Close	3.46
To-day's Close	3.46 1/2
Difference	+1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 27.

Previous Close	3.46
To-day's Opening	3.47 7/8
To-day's Close	3.46
Difference	Nil

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"GOVT. ARTIFICIALLY MAINTAINING ENHANCED VALUE OF RUPEE"

—MR. N. M. MUZUMDAR

Conserve Gold Resurces As Much As Possible

Linking Rupee To Sterling Has Worked More In Interests Of England Than India's

MR A. D. SHROFF SUPPORTS "CHRONICLE" VIEWS

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, interviewed on the Viceroy's speech made in the Assembly on Monday, said: "I do not think that the Viceroy's accusation (that those who are "abusing" the Government for their policy of contraction are now abusing them for the recent expansion of currency) is a fair one. The fact is that the Government contracted currency in order artificially to maintain the enhanced value of the rupee, although trade requirements called for expansion, or at least the maintenance of the volume of currency.

And now when trade conditions are worse, and when the demand for currency is less, the Government are resorting to expansion, so as, while maintaining exchange, to facilitate the export of gold. Currency has been expanded by about Rs. 43 crores since September last. And it is curious that we have exported over Rs. 41 crores of gold since then.

The additional currency is certainly not wanted for trade purposes proper. It was only the other day that the Government had to admit that the Imperial Bank had not enough inland bills against which to obtain emergency currency from the paper currency reserve.

"BENEFITS."

With regard to the Viceroy's views on the benefits of gold exports, had he addressed them to the City of London or the Bank of England, I wonder if any one would have taken him seriously. Is Britain parting with her own gold? What happens is that Indian gold exported to London is re-exported to other countries and creates a demand for sterling which helps to maintain or improve the position of the pound.

From our own point of view I shall say only this. A sound currency system requires adequate reserves of gold.

And I would sooner have the gold in the country than outside.

We are parting with what has a permanent and an international value in exchange for tokens of local and unstable values. Linked on to sterling, has not the rupee been made to depreciate in terms of gold, and in terms of currencies of the gold standard countries? It is true that we get more rupees for our gold than we did, but they are depreciated rupees, and in the international markets they are worth no more than that gold. And they may be worthless if sterling depreciates further.

CONSERVE GOLD RESOURCES.

"I am definitely of the view that it is in the best interests of India herself to conserve, as much as possible, her gold resources at the present moment," declared an Indian Industrialist. Would England or any other country be prepared to part with her precious metal to the same extent as India has done and is doing week after week?

"There is no doubt that Government have found it easy to meet India's external obligations because of these exports of gold from this country. If gold were preserved in India now, it would, in the long run, if not in the immediate future, fetch a much bigger price than it does at present."

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL BENEFIT

What Mr. Groombridge Says

"The movement of gold must be viewed from an international as well as a national point of view and not solely from a national point of view," said Mr. E. F. Groombridge, of Messrs. Forbes and Lund, an English financier.

"From an international point of view," he added, "there is no doubt that if the export of gold from India continues, world prices must improve, so relieving the depression from which five continents are suffering. One cannot discuss these movements from an international point of view in a few lines, but there is not the least doubt that from a national point of view, the Viceroy's statement that the exports of gold at this stage is decisively to India's advantage, cannot be questioned by any liberal, thinking man. There is no difference between the gold under ground in India and the gold under the ground in South Africa; and it is foolish for Indians to be urged not to sell and export such gold as it would be for the South African to demand that all the gold he raises year after year should be kept in South Africa and not export it for the country's benefit.

ECONOMIC SIDE OF CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

The economic side of the Congress propaganda is centred on the export of gold from India. The reason is obvious. If no gold had left India since September, believe me, Government's finances today would have been in a hopeless state; the bank rate would have nothing above 8 p.c.; home assistance would have been required for India's external commitments; exchange would with difficulty have been maintained at the lower point; commodity prices would have been at a record low level; unemployment would have increased enormously and agrarian trouble would have been acute; Government would naturally have been for this utterly hopeless state of affairs and the new adherents to the Congress would have been legion."

"BENEFITS" OF GOLD EXPORT.

"As a result of the export of gold what do we find? The bank rate has been reduced Government's position so far as the external liabilities are concerned is very comfortable: external liabilities of £15 million have been paid off in cash and external liabilities have been reduced to the extent of over Rs. 20 crores; commodity prices have risen substantially, and in some cases as much as a 100 per cent., as a result of which, the agriculturists' burdens have been lightened considerably. With the resultant atmosphere of peace and contentment in which it would be difficult to sow seeds of communism—if I may say so: if, as I hope, the movement of gold continues, there will in a very short while be little unemployment in industrial centres and a natural decline of the masses' active participation in politics."

"ILL-TEMPERED SPEECH"

Views Of Mr. A. D. Shroff.

Mr. A.D. Shroff, a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, said: "Bombay appears again to be on the brain of the Finance Department of the Government of India, and that accounts for the Viceroy so well-known for his suavity of temper—making an ill-tempered defence of the policy of this department. It is rather surprising that Lord Willingdon should be so ill-informed as to accuse advocates of prohibition of gold exports as interested parties. As a matter of fact, amongst those who have consistently opposed this drain, are persons, who by encouraging exports of gold can make tons of money, and I know that as a matter of conscience they have refrained from doing so.

IS IT FAIR?

Is it fair, therefore, for a high dignitary like the Viceroy to hurl this charge so lightly against people whose hands are absolutely clean?

The only ground to my mind on which these gold exports may be justified, is the employment of the proceeds of sale. Government could have succeeded in answering their critics only, if they showed that the bulk of the proceeds was not employed in hoarding depreciated silver and currency notes, but in productive channels. Instead of the continuous inflow of silver rupees in the currency reserve till about September last, more than Rs. 14 crores of silver coins from this reserve have gone into hoards during the last four months.

The Director of Information, continued Mr. Shroff, stated last week that in Ahmedabad currency notes had been sold for silver rupees at a discount. The significance of such ignorant action lies in the anxiety of persons who obtained the proceeds of their hoarded gold in the form of currency notes and considered silver better for hoarding purposes than currency notes. There is no visible evidence yet of any appreciable fraction of the proceeds of gold exports seeking investment in savings banks, bank deposits, cash certificates, gilt-edged or industrial securities. Can there be any doubt, then, left as to how the proceeds have been employed?

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

The strength of the rupee-sterling exchange is only the result of gold exports. Let Government face the facts. With more than Rs. 40 crores of gold exports, Government have been able to remit about £24,000,000 or about Rs. 32 crores. Were it not then for the gold exports, even the ordinary remittance requirements for imports would have been difficult to meet on the basis of the 18d. sterling rupee. Surely, the Viceroy cannot wish us to shut our eyes to the facts and go with him into raptures about the decision to link the rupee to sterling which, I do maintain, has worked more in the interests of England than India.

We who live on the sea-level are not perhaps prone to such flights of fancy as those living on the higher altitudes. The Viceroy's picture of India's economic health is so invisible to us that we can only call it imaginary. If, however, it is true, the Finance Member will find his coffers bursting with income-tax receipts. The fact of the matter is, as you are aware, most of our cotton mills are hardly earning enough to provide even for depreciation, let alone any return on capital invested. Our only iron and steel works suffer from a lack of adequate demand for their products. The average family in India complains of diminution of income and threatened with the grim prospect of unemployment of the bread-winner. Of course, there are some purple patches like the sugar industry. But after all what is their relative importance.

TREASURY BILLS.

Referring to the editorial on the subject in Wednesday's morning in the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Shroff remarked: "I endrely agree with it. The liability on treasury bills is higher to-day than ever before as about Rs 48 crores of these bills are put in the paper currency reserve.

Japanese Cruiser Ordered To China

TENSE SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

League's Appeal To Combatants To Moderate Their Attitude

JAPAN DEMANDS PERMANENT CLOSURE OF "PEKING LEADER"

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Tokio.—A Japanese cruiser and weive destroyers have been ordered to proceed to China, presumably to Shanghai from Sasebo.—Reuter.

Shanghai.— The situation is quiet but tense. There is general apprehension that the Japanese Naval officers may take law into their own hands. The Chinese soldiery are entrenching themselves in the outskirts of Shanghai.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Strenuous efforts are being made by the Council to induce China and Japan to moderate their attitude. M. Paul Boncour, President of the Council, has invited the Chinese and the Japanese delegates to a private discussion this afternoon. It is hoped, thereafter the whole question will be left in abeyance until the Commission of Enquiry has submitted its report.

DAILY PAPER CLOSED DOWN.

Shanghai.—The Kuomintang organ the "Republican Daily News" has been closed down by the order of the Japanese Admiral for publishing the allegation that the Japanese marines participated in an attack on the Chinese factory.

DEMAND FOR CLOSING "PEKING LEADER."

Peking.—The Japanese Charge d'Affairs called on Marshal Chang Hsue Hliang and expressed strong indignation at the editorial on "Korea" published by the Chinese owned newspaper the "Peking Leader," and demanded permanent closure of the newspaper and arrest of the editor and apology.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

Nanking.—Geueral Chen Ming Shu, Vice-President of the Executive Board, has been appointed the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

A HOPE.

Geneva.— The League of Nations Council expeditiously disposed of its agenda this morning and being ahead of the schedule, has adjourned the meeting until Thursday. Questions this morning chiefly concerned the issues on the subject of intellectual co-operation, educational photography and unification of loans.

The Shanghai question is naturally a disturbing factor, but it is hoped that the Council's appeal will prevent this fresh danger of split developing into a big eruption.—Reuter.

WORLD'S TABLE TENNIS

India Defeats France

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Prague—In World's Table Tennis Championships. Hungary beat India by five matches to nil.

India defeated France by five matches to one.

Austria defeated India by five matches to nil.—Reuter

AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN

Views On Shanghai Debacle.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is learned from very reliable sources that the American Government yesterday communicated to the British Ambassador their views concerning the Shanghai position which were immediately forwarded to London. The Cabinet is earnestly considering the position, but as the problem is still under under review, no information regarding the Government's views is available. Similarly the details of the American Note are unknown, and it is impossible at the moment to speculate as regards the nature of the British reply which will be governed by the very complex considerations of International policy, as well as the interests of the British community in Shanghai.—Reuter.

MADRAS COUNCIL TALK OUT ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Grave Warning To Govt.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The adjournment motion in the Madras Legislative Council was talked out. The mover warned Government that by their action they were alienating the sympathies of those who did not believe in Civil Disobedience. He declared that if they continued to act as they did, they would not have a single supporter left in the country.

Dr. Subbaroyan, Leader of the United Nationalist Party, strongly supported the motion.

Mr. F.E. James, non-official European, opposing said, that war had been thrust upon the Government, who had no alternative but to take up the challenge.

The Home Member Sir Mahomed Usman defended Government policy. He added that the complaints of the excessive use of force had been found exaggerated on enquiry. He assured that the Government would see to it that the force used was absolutely minimum.—A.P.

UNLICENSED WIRELESS APPARATUS

Poona Conviction Under Indian Telegraph Act

A Press Communique States: Mr. S. M. Bhagwat, 383 Sadashivpeth, Poona City, was placed before the 1st Class Magistrate, Poona, on the 22nd January 1932 on a charge of having set up a Wireless receiving apparatus in his house without a license under sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20/-.

Mr. S. K. Banerjee, Wireless Inspector conducted the prosecution.

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SUBMARINE M2 MISSING

Whole Of Mine Sweeper Flotilla Searching

LONDON, Jan. 23

A naval disaster is feared to be implied in the Admiralty announcement to-night that no news has been received of Submarine M2 since she dived off Portland at 10-30 a.m. The whole of the mine-sweeper flotilla is searching.—Reuter.

SISTER SHIP TO M1.

LONDON, January 20.

Submarine M2 is sistership to M1 which was lost off Start Point in 1925 with sixty-eight lives.—Reuter.

Sir B. Merriman Appointed Solicitor-General

LONDON, Jan. 26

Sir Boyd Merriman becomes Solicitor-General in succession to Sir Thomas Inskip who now becomes Attorney-General—Reuter.

PREMIER TO VISIT GENEVA

Soon After Opening Of Disarmament Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 23.

The Prime Minister will visit he Disarmament Conference at Geneva as soon as possible after its opening. There is no immediate need for such a visit as the first day's Conference must necessarily be occupied by questions of procedure in view of the fact that there are no standing orders governing this particular conference.

M. VENEZELOS IN LONDON

Meets "Mac" And Baldwin.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 26.

An interwoven series of international consultations over the economic ills has brought an interesting personage to London in the person of M. Venezelos who took tea with Mr. MacDonald today and interviewed the Chancellor of Exchequer. He will meet Mr. Baldwin to-morrow, and will renew many friendships of war years. Already his conversations have covered a wide range of financial and economic questions. Extraneous affairs such as rising in Cyprus were, however, not touched upon.

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This new method of using "Vapex" has been suggested to us by a number of people who have derived special benefit.
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Instead Of "Ordered Peace" We Have "Peace Of Desert."

COMMERCE CHAMBERS' APPEAL TO BENGAL GOVERNOR TO REPEAL THE "AMBIGUOUS" ORDINANCE

Sjt. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Vice-President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Sjt. Shew Kissen Bhattar, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in the course of a despatch to the Governor of Bengal protesting against the Ordinance Raj state:—

A critical examination of the state of affairs in Bengal to-day reveals that matters have reached a stage at which all interests are required to bring a dispassionate and reasoned judgment to bear upon the situation, with minds untrammelled by either thoughts of reprisal or a false sense of prestige. The different interests are required to combine with singleness of purpose and in mutual confidence if normal conditions are to be restored. Precipitate action conceived in panic, is bound to prove disastrous and only soberly conceived measures may be expected to yield results beneficial to the various interests, commercial and otherwise, in the province. The highest degree of moral courage is indeed called for, such as will not hesitate to abandon hasty, ill-chosen courses for fundamentally right and sound measures.

This plea for clear thinking and statesmanlike action is hardly a novel one but needs repetition and emphasis at this juncture because, as it seems clear to us, the measures instituted by Government has been conceived under misconception and likewise betray a lack of adequate realisation of consequences.

"PEACE OF THE DESERT."

While agreeing with Your Excellency as to the objective, we are firmly convinced that plethora of Ordinances of the most drastic and arbitrary nature, can only have exactly the opposite effect, and in the place of "ordered peace" we see but the prospects of a "peace of the desert". Strongly as we are convinced about this, we submit it to Your Excellency what we have repeatedly said that the consequence of these measures will be to create a condition of panic and unsettlement leading to wide-spread suspension of business activities. Indeed, the results of the unsettled conditions are already evident around us. The immediate result of the Ordinances has been a general feeling of anxiety and insecurity, a curtailment of credits, a wide suspension of trading operations—in fact,—a restriction of business all round.

PRODUCING REVERSE EFFECTS.

The cumulative effect of these Ordinances and the arrests, imprisonments and other action taken under them, will be not to ensure peace and freedom of trade which both the Government and the commercial community desire, but to increase friction between different sections of the community thus jeopardising goodwill which is the basis of commercial relations. The effects, that is to say, will be precisely the reverse of what Government expect and will only hamper trade revival. We know our people, we know how greatly their minds have been unsettled by these repressive Ordinances, the working of which, is a menace to the liberties of even innocent people. That is why any assurances given even from the highest quarters fail to convince us that this state of affairs will benefit trade and commerce.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

Indian business interests are concerned mainly with indigenous industries and distributive trade whereas the whole-sale foreign trade and such important auxiliary activities as banking, transportation and insurance are mainly in non-Indian hands. This being so, there is a conflict of interests between foreign and indigenous, so that any measure tending to benefit the former at the expense of the latter cannot but be looked upon by the people of the province with extreme suspicion. Indeed, the application of the Ordinances, so far has been one-sided only and any propaganda, carried on, or class bitterness fomented by non-Indian interests, has not been dealt with at all under the Ordinances. It can hardly be denied that one of the vicious effects of this method of applying these ordinances, is to fetter vigorous propaganda on behalf of Indian goods, while propaganda in regard to foreign goods will not suffer from any such disability. This only serves to increase the conviction in the minds of the people that it is not Indian, but British commercial interests that count with Government.

RIGHT TO PEACEFUL PICKETING.

Your Excellency has alluded to the danger of Civil Disobedience and has given "the full assurance of Government's determination to afford every protection possible to enable business to be carried on and to secure to individuals—both traders and customers—complete personal liberty to sell and buy as they themselves desire, unhampered by the tyranny of an imposed boycott". Your Excellency further declared that "it is no part of Government's policy to force people to buy foreign or British goods". It has been our endeavour in what we have said, to point out that while we agree that personal liberty must be assured, to our mind it does not call for measures that threaten free intercourse in trade. It is to the interest of India to rouse the people to the need of assisting their own industries. Your Excellency will have observed that in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, "peaceful picketing" was defined as a moral appeal and not coercive action. The principle involved is important, for it is coercive action alone that constitutes interference with the liberty of an individual, while peaceful picketing is nothing but moral appeal or persuasion by propaganda or personal canvass, and as such cannot be regarded either as immoral, criminal or inimical to the interests of trade and commerce of the country. It is no more than is implied in the cry of "Buy British", or the intensive propoganda against foreign goods, as carried on in Britain, and given effect to in the anti-dumping laws, recently enacted there. "Peaceful picketing" as a device for restricting the imports of such goods as are not produced in the country cannot, we repeat, be condemned either in principle or in practice. On economic grounds, propaganda discouraging the use of foreign goods in preference to goods of Indian manufacture, is entirely defensible and is carried on as patriotic work by every nation. It is implicit in tariff protection. Indeed, the effect of such propaganda carried on in the past has proved highly beneficial to indigenous industries, so that the right of propaganda on behalf of Indian goods is not one that the people can be persuaded to give up without a struggle—a struggle for economic existence itself.

TOO WIDE AND AMBIGUOUS

The Ordinances are so wide in their scope and so ambiguous in their nature that the ordinary citizen feels that he could be hauled up on mere suspicion of pro-Congress sympathy on the part of the police officer. It will also be evident that trade jealousy or personal vindictiveness might involve a law-abiding businessman in undue trouble since the normal processes of law which are usually designed to safeguard the innocent, have been dispensed with in such cases for extra-legal procedure which substitutes the will of the executive for judicial investigation. Under these circumstances, it is probable that some businessmen, traders or shopkeepers might be harassed or might suffer blackmail at the hands of some police officers who might be biassed or wrongly informed.

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RISHI VIDYA ASHRAM,

BURMA, LAND OF TRUE NATIONALISM

Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram, writes in the "Tribune."

The Burman Round Table Conference in London which has almost come to a termination has presented far less difficulties and complications than her sister Indian Confrence. The reason in not far to seek. The Burman delegates have put forth their case for their motherland with an unison of thought and temper which, unfortunately, has been found lacking in the case of representatives from India. Despite the fact that there are in Burma marked differences of race and language, they have none of the religious animosities found in India—no caste system, no purdah system, no great social distinction, no landed aristocracies worths the name, and hence they have created a world for themselves which gives them a potentiality and a background enabling them to formulate and reconstruct a real responsible government supported by a real democratic spirit of the people behind.

The Burmese in spite of minor differences, possess common traits of character. They are, as a rule, generous, impulsive, artistic, mechanical lover of sport and racing but very sensitive, full of life, humour and humanity. They have been rightly called 'The Irish of the East'. In manual labour they yield to none; and men and women enjoy equality in all matters relating to social and political life. They have already solved some of the problems which have hitherto retarded the advancement and progress of our country.

MARRIAGE—A CIVIL CONTRACT.

In Burma marriage is a civil contract; both parties enter into an agreement by mutual consent. The basic principle matrimonial tie is harmony of temperaments, tastes and inclinations. As soon as a man and woman discover that their souls accord with one another and beat the same note, they select each other as their partners in life; and agree to live together to set up a new home. The parties share everything in this marriage partnership. There are joint earnings and a joint inheritance. Business transactions entered into by married people are executed in their joint names. If a property is purchased or mortgaged deed written up, husband and wife must both sign the agreement. These conditions have strengthened the ties of home-life and have given the woman a place in the home as wife and mother not tenable in India. In times of agricultural crisis wives very often add to the family income by entering into some kind of business. It may be a little shop or selling some commodity among a selected circle of friends. The wife feels called upon to help the family-purse in the same way as her husband. An example of the independent position occupied by women in Burma was afforded during a trial in the High Court of Rangoon some years ago. A woman who was giving evidence was asked by the Judge what she did. "Me keep shall in Bazar." "But where is your husband." "He stays at home and minds the children."

The standard of morality in Burma is higher than found elsewhere. Public opinion bans the use of abusive language. Bad language is not tolerated in society even among the lower classes. If a wife is found guilty of abusing her husband, she would be held justified in getting a divorce: in the case of abuse of a neighbour, a Burmese magistrate will inflict a very heavy fine, if not imprisonment. Thus the freedom of women is a natural result of the Burmese political genius, which is intensely democratic and patriotic. The Burman looks upon the Government as a nuisance to be shunned. A very large majority of people have not been affected by western institutions and culture, although some of the big towns have adopted western amenities of life which are in keeping with their artistic sense of citizenship and life.

The Monks whose number is estimated at eighty thousand [illegible] a great influence over the people. Of late a very large section of the people have begun to dream of the restoration of a Burmese Kingdom and monkish supremacy. Even to-day, so many years after the deposition of Thebaw it is difficult to persuade most of them that any power has been able to overcome the prowess of their country and remove the King from his high position. Some of them actually believe that Thebaw will reappear one day and resume control of affairs now temporarily administered by white foreigners.

CO-EDUCATION.

In the domain of education Burma possess characteristics which are peculiar to itself and almost unknown in other parts of India. The percentage of literacy among women (9%) is four times as high as in any other province in India, and the percentage of total female population under instruction is equally high and encouraging. Co-education is being carried on a very extensive scale and has met with no opposition even in the higher stages. It is remarkable that 78.5 per cent. of the girls who attend schools are to be found in boys' schools. In primary and secondary schools women teachers are working unhampered by any difficulty or embarrassment.

These factors combined with the gaiety and patriotism of the people have made a real contribution to the making of modern Burma and have gone a long way in creating a homogeneity and oneness in the life and character of the Burmans—a solidarity to be envied by their immediate neighbours who should learn a lesson for themselves and make a serious effort to solve some of the thorny problems which stand in the way of their country's progress and advancement.

YOUNG AMERICA FOR DISARMAMENT.

Collegiate voting on disarmament reveals a steady trend toward pacifism. In the recent poll of students on questions relative to disarmament, 78 per cent. of the Yale undergraduate body, or 2,453, replied. Only 107 voted to keep the heavy armaments of the world; 1,169 approved of moderate armaments; and 987—almost 41 per cent.—urged complete disarmament. On this same query Dartmouth students recently split as follows: for heavy armament, 76; for 50 per cent. disarmament, 226; for total disarmament, 339. More than 44 per cent. of those voting in the senior class at Yale favoured independent reduction of arms by the United States in Dartmouth, 152 students favoured total disarmament by the United States irrespective of other nations, 332 opposed independent disarmament, and 425 advocated partial independent disarmament in varying degrees. Balloting in Colgate and several other institutions where votes have been published follow the same general trend. Meantime, the New History Society, "looking to the younger generation in the colleges and universities to develop international fellowship," is offering a first price of dol. 300, a second prize of $200 and a third prize of $100 for the best original papers of not more than 1,200 words on "How May the Colleges Promote World Peace?"—"Nation" (New York).

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

A function took place at "Aiwane' Rif'at," on Sunday last in the evening, when a large and distinguished gathering assembled in honour of the guests of the evening, Dr. Pavry and the Misses Shirin and Romola Choudhry. Atiya Begum welcomed to the guests.

Dr. Pavry's discourse on the Zend and Pehlavi poetry with original quotations kept the audience with sustained interest.

The Yuvarajah of Bhore, was one of the distinguished guests.

NEW FISCAL PROGRAMME
Cabinet Drafting First Measure
"AN INNOVATION", SAYS PREMIER

LONDON, Jan. 25.
SPECIAL CABLE

Having steered through fogs of Cabinet disagreement, Government are getting busy drafting the first measure of the new fiscal programme. According to evening newspapers, this will impose a flat rate of ten per cent. on the imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and establish a small tariff commission consisting of experienced industrialists and businessmen.

The "Evening News" states that there will be no Dominions preference in the initial ten per cent. tariff. It is added that when the general tariff system is framed, close consideration will be given to the possible trading arrangements with the other countries.

The Prime Minister interviewed by Reuter, to-night, referred to the Cabinet's decision on the question of the tariff policy, and remarked that it was innovation as was the Cabinet itself. The new arrangement would require a very delicate handling in its working, but he was sure that his colleagues would enter into a spirit of arrangements and co-operate in every way they reasonably could to make it a success.

BERAR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

A meeting of the Berar Legislative Committee was held here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. S. W. A. Rizwi. Three Official bills and one non-official bill were discussed and referred to Select Committee.

The meeting was adjourned within one hour and five minutes from the time of assembling.

MANCHURIAN DISPUTE
Prevention Of Fresh Conflagration
LEAGUE COUNCIL'S APPEAL TO COMBATANTS

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Geneva.—The League Council is appealing to the Chinese and the Japanese Governments to do their utmost to prevent a fresh conflagration from breaking out in Shanghai, where the situation is very grave and complicated by international settlements. This announcement was made by M. Paul Boncour at the conclusion of to-day's session dealing with the Manchurian dispute.

MR. EUGEN CHEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Nanking.—Mr. Lowenkan, graduate of the Oxford University, has been appointed the Acting Foreign Minister in succession to Mr. Eugen Chen.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR MONEY
Bombay Government's Plans.

The Bombay Government in order to meet atleast half the deficit which they expect in next year's Budget, propose to introduce the following taxation measures next month.

The Court Fees Act Amendment Bill.

2. A Probates Duty Bill (another form of death duties) which was defeated last year.

3. The Stamp Act Amendment Bill, and

4. An Electricity Duty Bill imposing surcharge on the Duty levied ordinarily.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was observed here by taking out a procession through the principal bazars. A meeting was also held at which the ninth dictator Mr. Ramanand read out the Resolution. Tri-coloured flags were hoisted on houses and shops in the Indian quarter. Police remained with the procession but did not interfere. There was no picketing to-day.

Three Congress workers, namely Lilavati Narenjon Das and Thakurdas alias Patel were arrested to-day under Section 108 Cr. P. C.

WORLD'S TABLE TENNIS
India Defeats England And Lithuania

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, January 25.

PRAGUE.—In the World's Table Tennis Championships, Latvia beat India by five matches to nil.

Then India defeated England by five matches to three.

India also defeated Lithuania by six matches to nil.

and produced before a Magistrate. They refused to furnish security and were remanded.

The houses of Lala Gopaldas and Ishardas, member of Seva Dal, were searched, and some Congress bulletins and other papers were seized. The two were taken to the police station but were later permitted to go.—A. P.

ALL RELEASED EXCEPT DR. KANUGA

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

Sheth Ranchhodlal, Mill Agent who was released on parole yesterday has it is understood, made an application to the District Magistrate for the relaxation of the conditions of parole and the District Magistrate is considering the application

All those who were arrested today in connection with national flag salutations have been released except Dr. Kanuga.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Six persons, including a woman were arrested this morning in connection with independence day celebrations. Two were arrested yesterday.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The Governor of Bihar and Orissa and Lady Stephenson are expected to arrive here early in February as guests of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon.—A. P.

Bangalore.—Property valued at Rs. 15,000 including a quantity of sandalwood was gutted within an hour in a serious fire which broke out in a private mill in the city on Monday. Its cause is unknown. —A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET
Huge Gold Arrivals From British India.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following weekly Bullion letter dated London January 6:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,746,477 on the 30th ultimo, as compared with £139,719,456 on the previous Wednesday.

The s.s. "Maloja" which left Bombay on Saturday last has on board about £1,900,000 of bar gold.

Small arrivals from Rhodesia and elsewhere have been available in the open market and have been disposed of for shipment to the Continent.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per one ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
December 31st 1931 ..	121s.|11d.	13s.|11.2d.
January 1st 1932 ..	120s.| 7d.	14s.|1 .1d.
January 2nd 1932 ..	121s.| 4d.	14s.| 0.0d.
January 4th 1932 ..	122s.| 2d.	13s.|10.9d.
January 5th 1932 ..	122s.| 5d.	13s.|10.5d.
January 6th 1932 ..	122s.| 9d.	13s.|10.1d.
Average ..	121s.|10.3d.	13s.|11.3d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 28th December 1931, to mid-day on the 4th instant:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS	
British South Africa	£1,261,810	France	£1,369,590
British India	£4,288,349	Netherlands	170,269
France	75,593	U.S.A.	314,795
British West Africa	53,650	Switzerland	16,900
Netherlands	52,476	Austria	12,700
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	97,000	Other countries	1
U.S.A.	19,400		
Other countries	21,807		
Total	£5,851,185		£1,898,755

SILVER.

The market continued quiet over the turn of the year, but prices have shown improvement.

Developments in the political situation in India have tended to restrict business with that quarter and China has shown little interest in the market. The steadiness has been due to small Continental support on a poorly supplied market, although America has shown a disposition to offer moderately in the afternoons.

To-day, after a fall of 1/4d. due to offerings by India and China and the absence of buyers, quotations are 20.3/16d. for both deliveries.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 28th December 1931 to mid-day on the 4th instant:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Mexico	£33,878	British India	£10,910
Belgium	£16,039	Germany	7,450
Other countries	25,169	Other countries	4,432
Total	£75,086		£22,792

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Cash delivery.	Bar Silver per oz. std. 2 months' delivery
December 31st 1931 ..	20.3/16d.	20.3/16d.
January 1st 1932 ..	20. 3/16d.	20.3/16d.
January 2nd 1932 ..	20.5/16d.	20.5/16d.
January 4th 1932 ..	20.3/ 8d.	20.3/ 8d.
January 5th 1932 ..	20.7/16d.	20.7/16d.
January 6th 1932 ..	20.3/16d.	20.3/16d.
Average ..	20.281d.	20.281d.

IN NEW YORK.
(Cents per fine ounce .999).

December 30th 1931 30-3/8.
December 31st 1931 30-1/2.
January 1st 1932 holiday.
January 2nd 1932 30-1/2.
January 4th 1932 30-1/2
January 5th 1932 30-3/8.

The highest rate of exchange recorded on New York during the period from the 31st December 1931 to January 6th 1932 was dollars 3.42 and the lowest dollars 3.35.

BERHAMPUR FIRING
Govt. Regret The Three Casualties
MADRAS OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

MADRAS, January 22.

A Press Communique issued by the Local Government regarding the disturbance in Berhampur on the 15th January states:—

At the instance of a local Congress leader picketing began in the Berhampur Bazaar on the evening of the 15th January 1932 in defiance of an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The picketing soon attracted a large crowd, many of whom were still drunk as the result of the Pongal festivities and among whom were included many of the bazaar hooligans. The picketers were at once arrested but the crowd in a state of excitement began to throw stones and had to be dispersed by a lathi charge.

POLICE STONED?

The dispersal however was only temporary, the crowd taking refuge in the numerous small lanes leading off from the main bazaar road occupied by the police party; and immediately after dispersal the mob re-formed in detachments and stoned the police over the house-tops and from the side lanes. The mob being most violent and the stone-throwing most pronounced in two places, the Joint Magistrate divided his small force of police into two parties, one under himself and the other under the Sub-Magistrate. The Joint Magistrate with his party was heavily stoned, and being in danger of attack from two sides, gave the order to fire, after repeatedly but vainly warning the mob to disperse.

FIRE OPENED.

One person believed to be the moving spirit of the riot was killed whereupon this section of the crowd dispersed. Simultaneously and in similar circumstances the Sub-Magistrate with his party had opened fire wounding two rioters. The two police parties then joined together and marched up and down the bazaar until order had been completely restored.

The Government regret the three casualties but are satisfied that the action of the Joint-Magistrate and Sub-Magistrate and the police under their command was essential to the maintenance of the public peace in Berhampur and that no more force was used than the exigencies in the Poona cantonment is going of the situation demanded.—A. P.

FIRM, BUT NOT HARSH!

The following appears in the "Evening Standard", a Beaverbrook paper:—

Those who understand the elements of the situation in India have, I find, nothing but praise for the tone of Lord Willingdon's reply to Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview.

It is firm without being harsh and it has the great merit of making the Viceroy's position perfectly clear. It is so put as to leave no room for argument or quibbling.

To me it suggests that Lord Willingdon and his advisers have taken Mr. Gandhi's measure and are determined to call his bluff and to make him show how far he controls the movement of which he is the most loquacious spokesman.

NATIONAL FLAGS REMOVED
6 Arrests At Rajshahi.

RAJSHAHI, Jan. 26.

National flags and flag-posts were removed from houses in different parts of the town last night and this morning and six persons including a sixty-year old pleader were arrested in this connection.

TWO STUDENTS JAILED.

Amalendu Bagchi, a law student and Bijan Sen-Gupta an ex-student of Technical School, Rajshahi, accused in Puthia Mail Robbery case, were sentenced by the Special Tribunal on two separate counts to seven and two years' rigorous imprisonment each, the sentences running concurrently.—A. P.

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Hollywood Director "Shoots" Frontier Scenes

Rifle Factories, "Red Shirts" And Afridi Warfare

Mr. E. B. Schoedsack who recently visited the N.W.F. for making his film of the famous Yeats-Brown novel, "The Life of a Bengal Lancer", describes in this article published in the "Newcastle Evening World", his impressions and reactions of the visit.

We went forth in a state of blind ignorance to drive through Peshawar in an open car. It happened to be the day for a big meeting of Red Shirts, the revolutionary body which is helping to trouble this already troubled place.

In the course of our sight-seeing we drove placidly through the meeting no less than three times, gazing with mild curiosity at the swarm of red-shirted agitators and their sympathisers. Drums were beating, flags were waving, speeches were being shouted.

Each time, as we slowly rolled through the mob, Red Shirts, who seemed to be in special authority, elaborately cleared the way for us, and there were no hostile demonstrations. But when the police heard of our idea of a pleasant afternoon drive, they mopped their brows.

NOMAN'S LAND.

From any ordinary map of India, you would think that India and Afghanistan are countries directly bordering on each other.

But, if you examine the large-scale British military maps, you will find that in many places there is no boundary. Between the two countries there are a number of odd-shaped areas known as Tribal Territories—the independent countries of the fierce and warlike border tribes, the Afridi, Mahsuds and Waziris.

The political problems of the Frontier are many, for the tribesmen have their own code of honour, and nothing pleases them so much as a good long war about anything at all or nothing at all. They are usually carrying on a feud against individuals, families or villages, and are naturally against any sort of government—especially one that interferes with their right to shoot or to be shot at. There have always been troubles and killing on the border and, in these days of political agitation, there is probably more trouble than usual.

"SWADESHI" RIFLES.

Everyone has heard of Pass-made rifles, the almost perfect duplicate of the British military arms which the tribesmen make by hand, or with the crudest machinery, in their mud-walled mountain strongholds of the Kohat Pass. By a stroke of luck and the kindness of the British Political Agent at Kohat, we had the privilege of visiting one of these establishments.

To get from Peshawar to Kohat we had our choice of a long, safe journey, or a shorter but more hazardous one. Between the two places a long narrow peninsula of Afridi territory extends into the British-controlled North-West Frontier Province. The railway between the two towns passes around this in a stretch of over a hundred miles, but by road across the independent tribal territory it is only 40 miles. For the privilege of maintaining this road through the Kohat Pass the British Government pays the tribes 10,000 rupees annually.

If you step one foot off the road, you are under no law but that of the tribes.

It is in this Pass that most of the native rifles are made. Nearly every village makes a few of the parts, and some make complete rifles. The remarkable thing is that although everything is done by hand or with the crudest machinery a man may still buy a barrel in one village, a breech mechanism in another, and the balance of the gun in a third. It also surprises one to know that although there are evidently no standard gauges or fine measurements used, they can all be assembled into a very serviceable rifle.

[illegible] accurate and

About 20 [illegible] is the last [illegible] from Peshawar into tribal territory and a gate leading [illegible] territory. There, by [illegible], we met the native representative of the Political Agent of Kohat, whose duty is to deal directly with the tribesmen in the Pass. He had explained our intention to the people and they helped us to get what we wanted in the rifle factories.

A good "specimen" of rifle costs about 100 rupees. We were somewhat taken aback to have our interpreter gravely explain that "before the depression" a rifle brought about 300 rupees. The factory we saw employed about 300 men turning out about 30 rifles a week.

Naturally, the British are not too pleased with all these doings, but they can do nothing about it, but prevent substitution of native-made rifles for genuine ones among the Frontier Police and guard carefully all ammunition and spare parts against theft.

Each tribal village is a small fort in itself, surrounded by high mud-and-stone-tower walls, surmounted by a watch-tower with rifle slots. Several families may live inside, but each family's courtyard can be entered only through one very low hole in the wall, so that anyone going in does so in a very disadvantageous position.

It is hard to imagine the lives of these people. For untold generations they have existed in a state of unceasing warfare, feud and suspicion, not only with outsiders, but among themselves.

Not one of them knows at what moment a rifle may be taking a deadly aim at him from watch tower or rocky hillside, and a man has been known to lie in ambush for days, weeks, even months, his food brought secretly to him by an ally, all for the chance of plotting a neighbour.

FRONTIER MANNERS.

Some time ago the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province made an official visit to Kohat Pass. He was met at the tribal line by a crowd of tribal dignitaries, all decorated with wreaths of flowers. They welcomed the Commissioner, hung wreaths all over him, and preceded his motor-car on foot as he drove slowly along the road.

Suddenly a rifle cracked in the rocks above, and one of the chiefs fell dead. A count of noses showed that only one chief was missing, and he was known to be the sworn and bitter enemy of the dead man.

When he was rounded up he immediately confessed to the shooting. So far as British jurisdiction went, his only crime was in violating the treaty which forbids shooting in the Pass road, and he was accordingly fined 20,000 rupees—well over a thousand pounds. Putting his hand in his pocket, he pulled out the amount in cash, and smilingly announced that he had been saving the profits of his rifle factory for five years, and, as he had no other opportunity all that time to kill his enemy, he considered this to be money well spent.

Peshawar, I may say, is an extraordinarily interesting place, and just now the political situation can only be described as tricky. It is not so very long since some 10,000 wild Afridis came down from the hills round Khyber Pass and for some time practically besieged the town.

AFRIDI WARFARE.

Their snipers lay concealed in high standing crops and surrounding orchards and fired into the cantonments—where the European lives, surrounded by barbed wire and walls, mostly at random.

The maddening thing [illegible] such warfare for the Bri[illegible] about the difficulty of ever a[illegible]sh was, ing the enemy. [illegible]ually see troops and consta[illegible]e Indian endidly loyal th[illegible]ulary were spl[illegible]ger for actio[illegible]roughout, and ea[illegible]r prevent[illegible] but the heavy cov[illegible]ation, [illegible]d even airplane obser[illegible]rom [illegible]o that the artillery-fire [illegible] the town had little effect, [illegible] it was more than four months before the Afridis were finally [illegible] back to their hills.

The Afridi has no special grievance; he is a hillman whose only business, sport or relaxation seems to be fighting. He is wonderfully impartial as to whom he fights, but he feels the need of some shooting or stabbing as a sort of tonic.

For the men who spend the best part of their lives in trying to control and administer this turbulent country, life is a long grind of anxiety, perplexities and often something more serious.

Karachi's Lady Dictator Arrested.

"SIND HERALD" EDITOR WARNED.

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

Cloth shops remained closed to-day as a protest agains the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on Seth Ramchand, a prominent merchant.

Seven persons were arrested to-day, including Sundari Ben the Tenth Dictator, at a public meeting held this morning.

The "Sind Herald", a local daily, has been warned by the District Magistrate Mr. H. S. Hood against the publication of articles similar to the three which appeared in the paper on various dates and which are held to be objectionable under Ordinance Two of 1932.—A. P.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" AT NAGPUR.

Several Ladies Arrested But Released.

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

The local Congress Committee having announced its intention to observe "Independence Day" by holding meetings and flag salutations, Chitnavis Park in the city and Patwardhan school grounds, near Craddock town were surrounded by police early this morning and no crowd was allowed to gather. The onlookers who assembled near these areas were kept moving by mounted sowars.

Mrs. Salve and a number of volunteers were taken into custody while attempting to enter the Chitnavis Park.

A batch of ladies including two daughters of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar and Mrs. Tikekar was similarly treated when they attempted to get inside Patwardhan school grounds. All the arrested persons were removed to jail in lorries and they were later released.

Mr. S. V. Ranade, Organising Secretary of the Provincial Hindusthani Seva Dal, who was arrested at Ramtek on Sunday was sentenced yesterday to eight months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

IN KASHMIR STATE AGAIN.

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Information has been received from Mirpur (Kashmir State) that Hindu villagers were attacked by a Muslim mob. Further details are lacking.

A large number of aggrieved villagers are arriving at Mirpur with harrowing tales.—A. P.

C. P. FRANCHISE COMMITTE

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

The following have been appointed as members of the Central Provinces Franchise Committee:—

Hon'ble Sir Arthur Nelson (Chairman), Mr. F. Gordon, Mr. W. H. Shoobert and Mr. R. E. Pollock (officials). Rao Bahadur K. S. Nayudu; Mr. J. N. Rodrigues, Mr. U. S. Patel, Mr. Dwarkanath Sin[illegible]gh, Mr. R. A. Kainttar, Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Mr. S. S. Bhargava, Mr. G. A. Gaval, Mr. V. B. Choubal, Mr. P. W. Fulay, Mr. G. R. Joshi and Mrs. Ramabai Tambe (non-officials), and Mr. C. J. Lillie (Secretary).

The first meeting of the Committee will be held on 30th January.—A. P.

STEVENS' MURDER ECHO.

Two Arrests At Calcutta Boarding House.

CALCUTTA, Jan. [illegible]8.

Sailesh Chowdhury and [illegible] Sailen Roy were arrested this [illegible] morning following a search [illegible] the Crown Boarding House in [illegible] connection with Stevens mur[illegible] connection. The latter ha[illegible]der. A. P. [illegible]ds from Comilla.

22 [illegible]TUDENTS ARRESTED.

Several Injured In Lathi Charge.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Twenty-two members of "Students' War Council", including Satyen Majumdar, a post-graduate student, President of the All-Bengal Students Association (declared unlawful) were arrested this afternoon while leading a procession in the Clive Street in celebration of Independence Day.

Police dispersed the procession by lathi charge in which several persons were injured.—A. P.

NEW FINANCE SECRETARY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The following communique has been issued. It has been decided that Sir Alan Parsons shall take over the appointment of Finance Secretary next April and he shall be succeeded as Financial Commissioner of Railways by Mr. P. R. Rau, at present Director of Finance with the Railway Board. A. P.

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STOCKS & SHARES.

SHORTS COVERING FREELY

Hesitant Feeling

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange although was open during the last 18 days for business, but there was no trading. To-day there was a fairly large turnover of business and the trading was normal. Most of the business was of evening up nature, but shorts were reported covering freely. In view of uncertain political situation and better demand for mill cloth, Bear operators preferred to reduce their unprotected short interest while Bulls showed no nervousness and kept up on the constructive side. However, there was absence of fresh business and the general feeling was hesitant.

It is anticipated that in these days of disturbed situation, the Board will extend the February delivery a little further and the last day for settlement will be probably the first week of the next month.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 627 and advanced to Rs. 635 on short covering. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 278, but after advancing to Rs. 283 eased off to Rs. 278 on scattered long liquidation. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 315 and after fluctuating within a narrow range of Rs. 3 closed at Rs. 318|12. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 21-12 and after improving As. 8 to Rs. 22|4 receded to Rs. 21|14 on liquidation.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bombay Dyeing 627, 35.
Century 188, 92, 91.
Colaba 63.
Crescent 43.
Fazul 278, 83, 76, 78.
Indore X D 305.
Madhowji N, 10.
Nagpur 253, 55.
New Great 110, 11.
Pearl 148, 47, 49, 48.
Simplex N, 40.
Swadeshi 191, 92.
Burma X D 315, 16, 18.
Hydro 112, 113-7.
Tram 102.
Deff. 230.
Ord. 21-12, 22, 21-14.
Bundi 12-8, 12.
Indian 137, 40.
Katni Ord. 130, 31.
Alcock N, 80.

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bom. Dyeing	635
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	191-14
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	258-12
100 Colaba	63/12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	43-12
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	26
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-9
100 Elphinstone P.	26/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	278-12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	37-8
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	305
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	6-14
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	100-10
250 Laxmi	650
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	111-4
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	81-4
250 Pearl	148/12
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	40
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	192-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	14
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	858-12
500-125 Imperial Contr.	211-4
100-50 India	72-8
5 Union	3/2/6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-6
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	140
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	503/12
100 Katni	131-4
10 Punjab P.	9/4
10 Puniab	7/4
100 Shahabad	167-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14-10
200 Oriental	1370
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	660
50 Bom. Tram P.	61
50 Bom. Tram.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-10
100 Tata Hydro	113/7
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	403-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	677-8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	40
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	587-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	12/10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	109-6
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D	280
75 Tata Steel	21-14

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	80/10
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	159-6
50 Bom. Telephone	41/8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	318/12
50 Bom. Burma New	110
100 Ind. Bleaching	126-4
15 Scindia	5/12
3½ per cent Government Paper	53-2
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	91-12

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 27.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/32.
D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Jan. 15 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-15 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 March.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 388.
Banks Selling T T 387.
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS—
Banks Sellings D D 655.
Banks Buying D D 680.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 143 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 96.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 126.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 5/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.45 1/4 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 5/8 27th inst.
Japan/London 2/1 3/4 26th inst.
London/Paris 88.00 26th inst.
London/Belgium 25.00 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 26th instant.
London/Italy 69.00 26th inst.
London/Berlin 14.75 26th inst.
London/Holland 8.60 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6.0.9 25th inst. £5.19.3 26th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 25th inst. 19 5/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 19. 11/16 25th inst. 19 1/2 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/4 25th inst. 29 3/4 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c. 25th inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 11/16 p.c. 25th instant 5 1/2 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 4 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 5 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 35|8; highest 36|6; lowest Rs. 35|; closing Rs. 36|5; clearing Rs. 36|4.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 40|- closing Rs. 41|10 and clearing Rs. 41|10.

New York Cotton.

SOUTHERN SELLING

New York, Jan. 26.

The New York Cotton Futures Market declined 8 points from the opening level and closed at about the lowest level of the day. The market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 5 points with trade buying, but the demand was easily satisfied and Southern selling depressed. Tired longs were liquidating their speculative purchases and the market displayed weak tone. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 pts. to 6.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a loss of 2 to 3 points. Spot Cotton remained unchanged at 6.63c.

The general situation does not show any important change and cotton markets are grinding without any interest. Speculative enterprise is nil. South is inclined to sell at present level and is meeting trade demand. Of course, there is no pressure of selling, but everything depends upon the trade demand. Spinners are fairly covered against their sales of cloth and if any adverse development crops up requiring withdrawal of trade demand, South will feel uneasy about their extensive holdings.

PRIVATE CABLES:—
N. Y. May highest 6.89 (opening) lowest 6.81 (close).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, January 26.

March	6.65—.03
May	6.81—.03
July	6.98—.04
October	7.22—.03
December	7.37—.04
Middling Spot	6.70—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, January 26.

January	6.66—.03
March	6.83—.02
Middling Spot	6.63—

NEW YORK.

New York, January 26.

New York: 10:55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	6.70
May	6.85
July	7.05

New York: Noon Call.

March	6.59
May	6.86
July	7.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, January 26.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—72,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain—1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent—3,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 26.

January	7.00
March	7.12
May	7.34
July	7.51
October	7.78
November	7.34
December	7.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot..	7.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 26.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.41
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	5.53
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.65
Oomra, Good	5.13
Fully Good	5.23
Fine	5.33
Bengal, Good	4.83
Bengal, Fully Good	4.93
Bengal, Fine	5.03
Scinde, Fully Good	4.98
Scinde, Fine	5.08
Scinde, Superfine	5.13

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 26.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £12-1|2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6-1|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £87-1|4
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £75-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £39.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £50
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £58
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £77.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent £55-3|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £99.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-1|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, January 26.

Copper, Braziers £53.
Yellow Metal £43.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £13-1|2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-7|3.
Tin, English Ingots £143.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, January 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1|3.

Liverpool Cotton.

INDIA BUYING SAKELS

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

The important factor for the day was the demand for Sakels from India, otherwise there was no business worth the name. The market opened at a decline of 1 point with a quiet but steady tone. There was small hedging with some local selling on improved sterling. Indian buying of Sakels helped values in the American section. There was very narrow trading with last hour straddle buying and trade calling which maintained prices. The market closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point to 5-53d.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed unchanged. Egyptian Sakels advanced 5 points while Uppers gained 1 point.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was weak on heavy selling. The market closed at a decline of 23 points.

Manchester reports are not encouraging and it is feared that the labour question may disturb the normal working. The proposed increase in tariff will give some relief but ultimately these tariffs kill business.

PRIVATE CABLES:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:
Liverpool market was easier on better Rate of Exchange due to announcement of Loan repayment.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, January 26.

	Opening	Closing
January 1932	5.24	5.26 plus .02
February 1932		5.23 plus .01
March 1932	5.19	5.21 plus .01
April 1932		5.18—
May 1932	5.17	5.18 plus .01
June 1932		5.17 plus .01
July 1932	5.16	5.17 plus .01
August 1932		5.18 plus .01
September 1932		5.19 plus .01
October 1932	5.19	5.20 plus .01
November 1932		5.22 plus .01
December 1932		5.26 plus .02
January 1933		5.26 plus .01
Middling Spot		5.53 plus .01

LINSEED.

London, January 26.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton £11:7:6 Jan.|Feb. sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton £8:8:9 Jan.|Feb paid.
Linseed, Bombay, London, ton £12:2:6 Jan.|Feb. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, January 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14/6 Mar.|Apr|. sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 15/6 May|Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, January 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-15|16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 26.

Silver.—China Sold. India bought and sold. Market is quiet.
Spot 19-5|16.
Forward 19-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, January 26.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-3|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-7|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, January 26.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.75
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.60-1|2.
T.T. London on Brussels 24.85
T.T. London on Madrid 41.563.
T.T. London on Milan 69.06.
T.T. London on Berne 17.75.
T.T. London on Paris 87.96.
T.T. London on Prague 117.09.
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.46-1|8.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, January 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb Cargoes 24|9 January sellers.
Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes 25|Jan|Feb. sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels 26|3 Jan.|Feb. sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels 33|6 May|June Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, January 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 2 c. and f. Calcutta Jan.|Mar. 8|10-1|2.
C. and f. Bombay Jan.|Mar 8|11 nominal.
C. and f. Karachi, Jan.|Mar 8|11 nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, January 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton, No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton, £13:0:0 Jan.|Feb sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull|Continent.) £12:10:0 Jan.|Feb. sellers.

BAR GOLD.

London, January 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5:19:3.

IN THE REALM OF KING COTTON

Attempt To Usurp Throne

Mr. Theodore Price, formerly the veteran cotton operator, writes in his paper "Commerce and Finance" as under:—

"If hindsight had any financial value those who trade in cotton might be rich beyond the dreams of avarice, for there is no other market in which the rearward vista is as alluring as it is in the realm of His Majesty, King Cotton. But those who aspire to be cotton prophets are not often accurate in their predictions.* * * Definite predictions of the future are, therefore, impossible, but it has often been remarked that cotton comes nearer to being a legal tender than any other commodity, and during the monetary confusion that now exists it is quite possible that it may attempt to usurp the throne formerly occupied by gold. If this should come about inflation would be inevitable, and while it is not possible to indicate just how or when the many influences that are now at work will come into play, it will be well for those whose needs are unsupplied to secure the stocks that they will require during 1932."

HUGE STOCKS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Slight Improvement In Consumption

The following cable from the Garside Cotton Service of New York on world consumption and stocks of American cotton speaks out the statistical situation. There is slight increase in the consumption during the first 5 months of the present season compared with the same period of the last year but in view of low prices the increase is not impressive at all.

"We estimate the world consumption of American cotton during November at 10,11,000. The foregoing is a revision of our previous estimate. We estimate the world consumption of American cotton during December at 10,07,000. We estimate the world consumption of American cotton during the season to the end of December at 49,34,000. The comparable figure for the corresponding period last season is 44,45,000. We estimate the total stock of American cotton in all hands in the world, including the estimated unpicked portion of the crop, computed on the basis of the latest crop estimate of the Government at the end of December at 2,05,70,000. The comparable figure for the corresponding period last season is 1,54,98,000. An improvement in the mill situation is reported by U. S. A. and Japan. A worsening of the mill situation is reported by France."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

April	138.60—2.00
July	145.90 pl.40

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Khandesh	2,014	bales
Central India	1,106	,,
Barsi|Nugger	301	,,
Hyderabad|Gaorani	132	,,
Berar	3,660	,,
Central Provinces	992	,,
Dholerra	49	,,
N.-W. Provinces	410	,,
Rajputana	1,168	,,
Sind-Punjab	330	,,
Compta|Dharwar ..	110	,,
Westerns|Northerns ..	356	,,
Cotton	11,093	,,
Wheat	1,529	cwts.
Linseed	890	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	413	,,
Gingellyseeds	5,783	,,
Groundnuts	13,337	,,
Castorseed	1,880	,,
Rice	37,517	,,
Myrabollams	2,699	,,
Cottonseeds	6,156	,,
Gram	585	,,
Joowar	515	,,
Maize	60	,,
Barley	44	,,
Bajree	1,387	,,
Coal	847	tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1931-32	1930-31
U. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 26-1-32	7347000	7318000
Receipts Yesterday 26-1-32	72000	26000
Exports to date 26-1-32	4678000	4435000
Stock at Ports 22-1-32	4882000	4053000
Stock Interior Towns 22-1-32	2174000	1696000
Stock at Liverpool 22-1-32	902000	1081000
Visible Supply 22-1-32	8358000	8051000
Quantity in Sight 22-1-32	11156000	10790000
Quantity out of 22-1-32	7008000	5830000

Ahmednagar.—The Criminal Complain filed by Rao Bahadur Chitale, M.L.C., of Ahmednagar, against Sardar S. B. Thorat, President District Local Board of Ahmednagar, under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code was on Tuesday compounded between the parties before the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar after the latter recorded an expression of regret from the complainant Rao Bahadur Chitale.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27.

Himalaya, Sincovich, Trieste.
Chindwara, Lane, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

January 28.

Teneriffa, Evensen, Hamburg.
Nurjehan, Smith, Rangoon.

LOADING.

January, 27.

Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Himalaya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers

S S Chandwara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chindwara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Teneriffa:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Teneriffa, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London.—140 bags groundnut kernals M Bhuta & Co.; 618 bags myrabollam, Amin & Sons; 26 bales animal skin, O Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles.—1560 bags groundnuts, 134 bags groundnuts kernals, 124 bags mustard seed, 140 bags Turmeric, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Kohistan for Dunkirk.—75 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 1318 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Hull 1370 bags castorseed, Birla Bros.

For London.—50 bales akund cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—672 bags myrabollam R. S. Tata & Co.; 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 103 bags linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co.; 140 bags groundnut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.

For Glasgow.—80 drums groundnut oil M Ramji & Co.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton fly, Indian Products Exports Co.

For Bassages.—75 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sturmfels for Antwerp.—2100 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S S President Pierce for New York.—105 bags gum karaya, R. Dewshi; 35 bags gum karaya, K. V. Poonja; 126 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.; 350 bags gum karaya, S. Khetsey & Co.; 12 bales cotton raw, S W Mohmad & Co.

For Marseilles.—280 bags turmeric, 134 bags groundnut kernals, 124 bags mustard seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Havana.—305 bags myrabollani, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Himalaya for trieste.—500 ton iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co.

For Venice.—110 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

S S Mooltan for Melbourne.—25 bales cotton thread, waste, M Chandulal & Co.

S S Haure Maru for Osaka.—800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Moji.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe.—1500 cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai.—1300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Miho Maru for Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 550 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 1365 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S Sturmfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd. for Hamburg.—258 cases beer; 405 cases clonestones; 32 cases batteries; 135 cases globes; 29 cases lamps; 131 cases paper; 60 cases borneol; 455 cases M A F oil; 25 cases slates; 103 cases glassware; 85 cases cod liver oil; 99 cases ware; 268 cases bundles iron wire; 152 drums dyes dry; 60 drums varnish; 595 bundles ashanlogs; 104 bundles steel; 529 bundles y.m. sheets and squares; 24 bundles nails; 154 bundles copper sheets; 825 bags farina; 1000 cases coconut oil; 1330 kgs. chemicals.

From Bremen.—180 cks. chemicals; 310 cases nails; 494 glass ware; 200 cases card board washers; 50 cases motor covers; 70 baryts.

From Antwerp.—345 cases chicory; 672 cases starch; 85 cases brandy; 60 cases glycerine; 100 sugar; 50 aniline salt; 250 cases vegetable products; 180 cases ware; 655 drums dyes dry; 440 drums chemicals; 2750 bundles steel rolls; 1555 bundles steel nails; 1778 bundles steel wire; 100 bundles steel bars; 14042 bundles steel hooks; 1084 bundles steel angles; 542 bundles steel bolts and nuts; 2625 bundles steel sheets.

From Rotterdam.— 40 cases soap; 240 cases starch; 25 cases schannappo; 40 cases straw boards; 25 cases silk yarn; 180 cases dextrine; 72 cases cheese; 470 cases beer; 100 cases caraway seeds; 150 cases appertine; 50 cases tannic powder; 81 copper wire; 640 drums asphalt; 540 drums dyes dry; 735 drums dyes paste; 950 drums chemicals; 600 bags vegetable products; 2365 bags farina, 153 bags crews; 100 cases tiles; 2230 bundles tubes 88 bundles pipes.

From Port Said:—560 bales cotton; 50 bags gallant; 30 cases oranges.

STATE PRISONERS

List Of 32 Under Regulation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

At question time replying to Mr. S.C. Mittra regarding the names of State prisoners and the date of their arrest or detention, Sir James Crerar tabled a list of State prisoners detained under Regulation III of 1818, and under the Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827. Thirty belonged to the former and two to the latter. They are:—

1. Abdul Waris alias Bashir Ahmed, 2. Fazal Elahi alias Qurban, 3. Ghulam Muhammad alias Aziz Hindi, 4. Ihsan Elahi, 5. Tarjap Singh, 6. Karam Singh, 7. Jibanlal Chaterji, 8. Benoyendranath Ray Chaudhuri, 9. Trailakhya Charan Chakrabarty, 10. Pratul Chandra Bhattacharji, 11. Surendra Mohan Ghose, 12. Pratul Chandra Ganguli, 13. Satya Bhusan Gupta, 14. Manoranjan Gupta, 15. Bhupendra Kumar Datta, 16. Arun Chandra Guha, 17. Ramesh Chandra Acharji, 18. Rabindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, 19. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 20. Purna Chandra Dass, 21. Bhupendra Kishore Rakshit Ray, 22. Rasik Lal Das, 23. Suresh Chandra Das, 24. Bhupati Mazumdar, 25. Subash Chandra Bose, 26. Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, 27. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, 28. Dr. Khan Sahib, 29. Sadullah Khan, 30. Qazi Ataullah.

M. K. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel, under the Bombay Regulation.—A. P.

ARMED MOBS SACK KASHMIR VILLAGES

Police Party Fired On

JAMMU, TAWI, Jan. 28.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu Tawi, wires under date to-day:—

Unofficial report of pillaging and arson of Hindu and Sikh houses in Rajouri and Kotli Tahsils have been coming in for some days. They have now been confirmed officially. Several villages in Rajouri and Kotli Tahsils have been sacked by armed mobs. The infection is said to be spreading to Mirpur and Bhimber. Six constables have been severely injured. A police party escorting fleeing Hindus was fired on. Additional troops have been sent to Rajouri and Mirpur, the latter with instructions to proceed to Kotli. Officers are proceeding to supervise operations. The enforcement of Ordinance will become necessary if the situation does not improve.—A.P.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHIS HONOURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

Three volunteers of the Nagpur Tarun Mahar Sangh who were convicted at Nasik for temple entry Satyagraha arrived here yesterday morning. They were taken in procession from the Railway Station upto the Kasturchand Park where a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Godghate and they were congratulated.

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BOMBAY:, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932.

ORDINANCE RAJ.

Ordinance Arrests In Karnatak

40 "BAGGED" IN KARIKATTI FOR CUTTING TODDY TREES

Picketing, Salt And Forest Satyagraha Continue.

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Jan. 25

Reports are to hand that 40 persons including a lady have been arrested at Karikatti in the Belgaum district for cutting toddy trees.

The second Dictator of Coorg Mr. P. I. Belliappa has been arrested.

FERI ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS

14 persons have been arrested in Gadag for participating in a Prabhat Pheri, out of whom two leaders have been awarded 2 and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

PICKETING ARRESTS AT HUBLI

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is going on in Hubli and 5 persons offer themselves for arrest every day.

The cyclostyled bulletin issued daily is a regular feature in Dharwar, Hubli, Ankola, Kumta, Haveri, Mangalore and other places.

HOSMANI SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Mr. Paramanna Hosmani of Haveri for whom there was a warrant since the beginning of the present movement had eluded the police till Saturday last when he surrendered himself to the police.

Four persons in Haveri have been sentenced to 6 and 9 months' rigorous imprisonment while three in Karjagi were awarded one year and a half each for Forest Satyagraha. Two people were arrested yesterday in Ranibennur for Salt Satyagraha.

NOTICE ON KUMTA DICTATOR.

The first dictator of Kumta in N. Kanara—Mr. Balgi—has been served with a notice under Section 144 C.P.C. as also another notice to report himself twice every day to the police. Though Mr. Balgi has not complied with the orders of the police, he has not yet been arrested.

Two Satyagrahis of Ankola have been given one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

DHARWAR ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

DHARWAR, January 26.

Two persons arrested for addressing meeting and one volunteer arrested while selling unauthorised cyclostyled bulletins yesterday were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and o fine of Rs. 200. Four persons participating in an evening pheri and one distributing independence day programme yesterday were arrested.

The case of Bindacharya Burli, organising secretary of the Karnataka Sewa Dal, has been fixed for 28th at Dharwar.—A.P.

BIJAPUR'S FIRST "DICTATOR" JAILED.

Second Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 26.

Sjt. Chanabasappa Amball, the first "dictator" is sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default, six months more Sjt. Malukchand, erstwhile Secretary of Taluka Committee is sentenced to six months and fined Rs. 500

Sjt. Revansiddappa Halsangi, a second "dictator" is also arrested.

Several picketers were arrested for picketing to-day.

BELGAUM EDITOR ARRESTED

Cases Against Dictator And Volunteers Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM, Jan. 25.

Mr. Baburao Thakur Editor of the "Tarun Bharat" (a Local Weekly) who was arrested on suspicion under the Emergency Ordinance on the 7th instant was produced this afternoon before Mr P. B. Harti, Special Ordinance Magistrate under Section 117 I. P. C. and was remanded to custody till the 29th instant.

The case against Mr. Jiwanrao Yalgi second dictator of Belgaum who stands charged under the Emergency Ordinance for disobedience of the District Magistrate's order requiring him to report himself to the police daily was again postponed to-day on 27th instant.

The case against three volunteers who are being charged under section 17(1) and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for taking out a Prabhat Pheri was postponed to-day to February 5

WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 26.

Two women volunteers, namely, Mrs. Lalchand and Mrs. Doulatram and six male volunteers were arrested yesterday afternoon while picketing the Imperial Bank. The husbands of both the women volunteers are already in prison, they having been local dictators. -A.P.

ARRESTS IN U. P. TOWNS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Arrests and conviction are reported from Fyzabad, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar, where Dr. Baburam Garg was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 188.

At Allahabad about 32 persons have been convicted and sentences have been given ranging from one month to six months for picketing and other offences.

It is reported from Hanumangunge, about 20 miles from Allahabad that the police prevented a meeting and arrested two persons.

Official circles appear to be satisfied at the realisation of rent and revenue excepting in a few

Pandit Motilal's Daughters Arrested.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Pundit and Miss Krishna Nehru, daughters of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru were arrested this morning for alleged disobedience of an order in addressing a meeting yesterday in connection with the Independence Day.—A.P.

PRIVILEGES OF TRADE.

Jhansi Commissioner's Unctuous Speech.

(From A Correspondent.)

JHANSI, Jan. 25.

A meeting of the prominent businessmen of Jhansi District was recently held under the presidentship of Mr. G Flowers, I.C.S., Commissioner of Jhansi. Mr. Flowers explained the attitude of the Government of India in regard to trade in India. He said that the reforms were going to be shortly introduced but the Government did not intend to have any interference in the lawful privileges of trade. He also explained that it is a great mistake that trade be used as an instrument for political ends. This has already done its worst and is likely to do more if persisted in.

A business Association of Merchants was formed to safeguard the interests of businessmen and traders in these parts.

Emergency Powers Ordinance.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF PAST WEEK.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

During the past week action under the Emergency Powers Ordinance continued against the leaders of the movement and is reported to have been generally effective. There were 109 arrests under section 3 during the week in all districts including Bombay City, making a total of 527. Detention beyond 15 days has been sanctioned in 351 cases. Some of the persons already detained under this Section are now being released with orders under Section 4.

80 BUILDINGS SEIZED.

So far there have been 64 arrests for disobedience of such orders in nine districts and Bombay City. About 80 buildings have been seized up to date under the Unlawful Associations Ordinance in the whole Presidency. Generally speaking unlawful activities have been confined during the week to petty demonstrations and incidents, but several persons were slightly injured when an obstinate procession in Dohad was dispersed with canes by the police.

"FOREST OFFENCES"

In Belgaum some of the supporters of the Congress have lately taken to cutting of toddy trees and committing forest offences and this latter class of offence is also reported in four villages of Kanara. Some persons are trying to instigate non-payment of revenue in parts of Belgaum district, but in the presidency generally collections of land revenue where started are proceeding satisfactorily and Ordinance III has already been extended to land revenue dues throughout the Presidency excluding Sind.

Picketing is scarcely noticeable exact in Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Bombay City. Attempts to discredit currency notes in Ahmedabad city resulted in a rush for silver at the Imperial Bank, but the panic subsided after two days.

Contraband Salt At Public Meeting

MORE ARRESTS IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 25.

A well attended public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Shivaji Mandir when Sjt. Pansare, the new Dictator of the City Congress Committee presided At the meeting salt from the sea water was prepared, and then it was sold publicly at the meeting.

FLAG SALUTATION & ARRESTS. ARRESTS AT WAI.

Yesterday at 8 a. m. the weekly Flag salutation ceremony was held at the Shivaji Mandir. The function was presided by the new City Congress Dictator Sjt. Pansare. After the ceremony was over Sjt. Pansare was arrested.

Sjt. Mahavir Pardesi, who was released on parole a couple of days ago, was rearrested this morning.

The picketing of the Foreign cloth shops in the centre street in the Poona Cantonment is going on peacefully inspite of the arrests.

ARRESTS IN SHIRUR.

The sub-Inspector of Police arrested nationalist workers from Karsa (Shirur Taluka). They were brough to Poona and their were brought to Poona and then Sjt. Rambhow Godbole of Tilak University of Poona was arrested at Ratnagiri when he was touring that District.

SJT. BHOLE JAILED.

Sjt. Janardhan Raghunath Bhole who was arrested under section 17 (A and B) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for addressing a public meeting at the Shanwarwade was sentenced by Mr. Vyde, the cantonment Magistrate to 6 months & 18 months respectively under (A & B) both the sentences to run concurrently.

TWO SHOLAPUR PLEADERS JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR. Jan. 26.

Sjts. Mahajan and Khadkikar, pleaders, were sentenced this noon by the City Magistrate under Section 21, New Ordinance for failing to report themselves to police.

Sjt. Mahajan got two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 800 and Sjt. Khadkikar got two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500. Both were given "B" class.

SURAT ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

7th "Dictator" Heavily Sentenced.

SURAT, Jan. 26.

In all 25 persons were arrested here to-day in connexion with "Independence Day" celebrations and fifteen others were detained for the day under the District Police

Among those arrested to-day is Sjt. Thakordas Vaivala, 8th "Dictator." Eight women were also arrested including seven Sevikas.

Sjt. Ratilal Kapadia, the 7th "Dictator," who was arrested the day before, was to-day convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default one and a half months' further imprisonment, under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act and 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default six months' further imprisonment, under Section 17 (2), the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Bhailal Patel, who was released on parole, a week ago, but who failed to observe the terms of the parole has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default six months' further imprisonment.

Mr. Ishwarlal Ichharam Desai, a local journalist, who was also released on parole and who had been observing the terms of it for a week, broke parole to-day by not reporting himself to the police and was arrested this afternoon. He made it clear that henceforth he had decided not to abide by the terms of the parole. Act.—A.P.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 8TH DICTATOR JAILED.

For Leading Banned Procession.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 26.

Sjt. Digambarpant Kulkarni, the eighth "Dictator" along with Messrs. Ranganath Gavane, Narayan Dara and Mohanlal Chhajed were sentenced to four months' rigorous for leading a procession along the banned Station, Fort Road.

Sjt. Nawalmalji Firodia, a prominent leader of youths, Seith Chandanmalji, a prominent merchant and Messrs. Mahulay and Shirsathe were served with notices.

Messrs. Abdul Rajubhai and Gadadhar Joshi, two volunteers from Belapur, were sentenced to six months rigorous for picketing foreign cloth shops.

WAR ON NATIONAL FLAGS.

Police Warning In Ahmedabad.

From Our Correspondent).

(By Telephone).

AHMEDABAD,

Saturday, 12-30 a.m.

The officials here have declared a war on national flags and a warning has been broadcast directing the people not to display national flags on housetops of buildings, and stating that it is an offence to do so, as it helps the Satyagraha movement.

The police strongly guarded all the roads leading to the Sabarmati banks this evening with a view to prevent a public meeting convened to celebrate the independence day. However, crowds of people succeeded in finding their way to the river bank and while holding a meeting, several persons were arrested.

First "Dictator" Of Trombay Arrested

(From A Correspondent).

CHEMBUR, Jan. 25.

Mr. Narayanrao Acharya, the first Dictator of the Trombay Island (Chembur) was arrested to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Chembur by Police.

Mr. Yeshwant Vinayak Roate, a volunteer, was also arrested.

These arrests, it is believed were made as Mr. Acharya had delivered lectures in three meetings held at Chembur on 24th instant in the evening and Mr. Yeshwant Roate had announced the meetings by bataki.

Mr. Narayanrao Acharya is the son of the Chembur Police Patil.

TROUBLES CONTINUE IN SPAIN

Strikers Clash With Gendarmes

TROOPS READY FOR EMERGENCY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 26.

Madrid.—Spanish cauldron continues to simmer. The police made 24 arrests at Bilbao and 23 arrests at Seville, while at Malaga shots were exchanged between the strikers and gendarmes, one civilian being killed. The Cabinet has repeated its instructions to the military commanders throughout the country to keep the troops in readiness in case of further trouble.

In Macarena district alone has anything approaching feared general strike materialised but even here the Commanding General at the head of civil guards routed strikers after a brisk round of firing. The Minister of Interior attributes the recent troubles to an extensive trouble organised from abroad. He regards the movement as having collapsed completely and says that those arrested will be deported if convicted.

Meanwhile the Cabinet is planning new schools in preparation for the moment, when the religious orders will hand over the educational work to the State.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Contago Business To Be Resumed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 26.

The last of stock-exchange restrictions have been removed by the official announcement that contago business will be resumed on Stock Exchange forthwith.—Reuter.

Australian Motorist's World Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 26.

On a 90 mile beach in New Zealand the "Wizard" Smith, the famous Australian motorist, today, broke the world's record for ten miles beating the existing world's record by approximately 27 miles. He covered the first run in just under four minutes giving an approximate speed of 150 miles per hour, while the second run was covered in 3 minutes and 18.858 seconds, equalling approximately 178 miles hour, thus giving his average speed for the record as 164.684 miles per hour.

"LIBERTY" DEPOSITS Rs. 3,000 SECURITY

CALCUTTA, January 26.

The keeper of the Indian Daily News Press from which "Liberty" is published deposited, to-day, security of Rs. 3,000 and a security of like amount has been deposited by the printer of "Liberty" as demanded under the Press Act of 1931.—A.P.

MISS LILA CHAND ARRESTED

Sequal To Lahore House Search

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Bakhshiram Sehanlal, Meharbansingh and one more arrested in connection with the alleged recovery of a revolver in Lunda Bazar, have been discharged.

The residence of Lila, daughter of Mr. Tattan Chand, a Martial Law prisoner, was searched this morning and she was arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

20 ARRESTED IN PATNA ON TUESDAY

PATNA, January 26.

Twenty persons were arrested in connection with the celebration of 'Independence Day' and several processions were dispersed by the police.—A.P.

BOMBAY INDIAN GYMKHANAS REFUSE TO ACCEPT PATIALA SCHEME.

Present Is Not Opportune Time To Tour England.

CRICKET CONTROL BOARD'S TACTICS EXPOSED.

Interviewed by a press representative a prominent cricketer of Bombay said:—

Should a representative Indian team be sent out to England to participate in cricket matches? The question is now before all the four local gymkhanas.

Although preparations are being made by certain people, who are in favour of these matches being played, general feeling in sporting circles seems to be that, having regard to the present disturbed state of affairs in the country, it is advisable to drop the idea of sending a team to England.

As a matter of fact, the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association, some time ago, gave the Indian Cricket Control Board distinctly to understand that the present was not the opportune time when a proposal of the kind could be entertained seriously by the gymkhanas concerned.

Despite this, the Cricket Control Board seems to be moving in the matter independently, helped by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram and the Maharaja of Patiala.

The Maharaja of Patiala invited some Bombay players to go up to his State for trial matches, before being finally selected for the European trip; and while three or four of them accepted the invitation, the rest declined with thanks, for obvious reasons.

Those who have gone to Patiala include: D. K. Kapadia (of the Parsi Gymkhana—who, by the way, is not at all in good form this year) and Vazifdar, who has established a reputation as an all-rounder; and Purdeshi, Vithal and Godambe (of the Hindu Gymkhana). Nothing is known whether any member of the Islam Gymkhana has been invited by the Maharaja.

CRICKET CONTROL BOARD.

I understand on good authority that the Cricket Control Board knowing the situation in Bombay, has not officially written to any of the gymkhanas about the trial matches.

I further learn that the Hindu players who proceeded to Patiala did so knowing well the hostile attitude of their Gymkhana, and that this act of disobedience on their part has created a stir in the gymkhana.

It will be remembered that the Hindu Gymkhana last year adopted an important resolution on the subject which stated:

"This general meeting of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana appoints a special committee of Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Thakorlal Hiralal Vakil, V. G. Mulgaonkar, Roychand D. Javeri and V. S. Dongre, (hon. Secretary) to carry on negotiations in the realm of sports so that this gymkhana can participate in the M.C.C. and the Quadrangular matches on terms consistent with the self-respect of the Hindu community. No arrangements are to be finally concluded till the same are accepted by the general body.

"This meeting is strongly of the opinion that the time has now arrived when tournaments cricket matches on communal basis be arranged."

"This resolution, I need hardly state, still stands, and the Indian Cricket Control Board is fully aware of it. That being so, it is surprising why this board is determined to front the wishes of the local gymkhanas in the matter.

GYMKHANAS HAVE NO CONFIDENCE.

Time and again, it has been pointed out in the press that these gymkhanas have no confidence in the Cricket Control Board, which is not at all representative of Indian interests. It is time, I think this body was told plainly not to have anything to do with the arrangement of cricket matches in the name of the Indian sporting public.

In fact, I am told there is a move afoot and before long the board will be asked to this effect.

SOME QUERIES.

Are the Indian players, now undergoing a sort of test at Patiala, willing to go to England this year?

Are they the best players in India to-day?

Can such a got-up team be rightly called a representative Indian team?

Who will captain such a team?

Who is really behind the whole show?

To answer the last two questions first, it is understood that the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram, who in conjunction with the Maharaja of Patiala is ready to foot the bill, has been in close consultation with the Cricket Control Board, in regard to the tour proposal; and very likely he will be the captain of the team.

SURPRISING ATTITUDE.

"In view of the resolution of the Hindu Gymkhana which is binding on all its members, I am surprised that some members of it should have accepted an invitation to go to Patiala for trial matches, though I am glad that others, who were more likely to be selected, have unceremoniously rejected the idea of walking into the Patiala parlour and have declined the invitation of the Cricket Control Board," said Mr. V. S. Dongre, hon. Secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana(in an interview with me.

"As long as the resolution of the Gymkhana stands", he added, "It is the duty of every member of it to refuse to play. It is noteworthy to mention, in this connection, that the Parsi and Islam Gymkhana are at one with the Hindu in the belief that the present is not the time when an Indian team should be sent out.

UNREPRESENTATIVE BOARD.

"As long as the constitution of the Cricket Control Board continues what it is," he proceeded, "Bombay is not likely to take part in matches arranged by that board either in England or in India. The Indian Cricket Control Board, I think, should be pre-eminently "Indian" and representative of all the Indian cricketing interests. Unfortunately the present board does not represent those interests. The board is like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, and unless the demands of Bombay are fully satisfied, any arrangement that the board may make with any other team will not have that representation behind it which a representative team ought to have."

A veteran Parsi cricketer said: "I am afraid, I am out of touch with the Indian Cricket Control Board and therefore am unable to enlighten you regarding its plans for sending out an Indian team to England this year. I am disgusted with the whole affair. In fact, the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association informed the board last year that it was not advisable to send a team to England for the present. That is all I can say."

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Ensuring Balancing Of Budget

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 26.

When Parliament meets on February 2, Government, Reuter learns, will be ready with a comprehensive programme including tariff proposals designed to ensure the balancing of the budget and rectification of the trade position. These proposals will be pressed, through Parliament, at the earliest possible moment, mainly in the form of financial measures.

R. T. C. COMMITTEES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

It is understood that the Marquess of Lothian, Lord Eustace Percy and party when they arrive at the end of the week will be guests at the Viceroy's House.

The Party will include Hon. Mary Pickford, Sir John Kerr, Major J. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Subbaroyan.—A. P.

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